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Weekly, to subscribers, per year.....2.00
Weekly, to clubs of ten subscribers.....15.00
Weekly, to clubs of twenty subscribers.....30.00
Weekly, to clubs of thirty-three subscribers.....40.00
Weekly, to clubs of fifty subscribers.....50.00
Weekly, to clubs of one hundred subscribers.....100.00
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# Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861. NUMBER 168.

## Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861.

☞ **To Mail Subscribers.** ☜

The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

### THE NEW BANK LAW.

We print on another page a bill to amend the banking laws of the State, which has been introduced in the Legislature and referred to the proper committee. This, we presume, is only one of several bills which will be presented for the consideration of the Legislature, but it is well worthy the attention of our business men as a basis of those important changes in our banking system which have been shown to be necessary.

### UNION MEETING TO-NIGHT.

We call attention again to the meeting at Metropolitan Hall this (Monday) evening, to take action on the solemn crisis in our national affairs. Since the holding of the Bryan Hall meeting, war has been actually levied against the United States, and an unarmed steamer has been fired into by the most graceless traitors known to our criminal records. Is this a time for "great concessions?" Let those think differently go to Metropolitan Hall and declare their opinions.

### THE ST. LOUIS EXCITEMENT.

An explanation comes from Washington of the order given by Gen. Scott for the occupation of the Government property in St. Louis by U. S. troops. The action was predicated on a bill introduced in the Missouri Legislature to prevent the Mayor or Sheriff of St. Louis from employing the military to suppress riots. This seems to remove from Gen. Frost any suspicion which may have attached to his order for the assembling of the volunteer companies of the city, and we are gratified to make the proper correction in that behalf.

### MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

We do not feel justified in remarking at length on Mr. Seward's speech in the Senate on Saturday, from the meagre skeleton which reaches us by telegraph. All good men will applaud the devotion to the Union which is its chief characteristic, and none can fail to admire the impressive peroration in which the eloquent Senator sees posterity awarding a *higher place* to those who now save the Republic than to those who now laid its foundations. This is a bold saying indeed, but Mr. Seward is apt to say bold things, and we believe his contemporaries will not be slow in adopting his language and claiming a share in the elevated plane which it promises to the patriots of 1861.

### CABINET MATTERS.

Telegraphic rumors come from Washington assigning to Wm. O. Butler of Kentucky, Mr. Branch of North Carolina and Mr. Carlisle of Virginia, places in the Cabinet. These things do not point to a "long run" of Union sentiment and Union policy at the White House. On the other hand, it is asserted that a decision has been arrived at on the subject of Lieut. Talbott's mission from Fort Sumter, to the effect that the Government has no concessions to make to South Carolina.

The New York *Times* says that Gen. Dix, the new Secretary of the Treasury, "is a "gentleman of very decided ability, of "large experience in public affairs, and "*thoroughly devoted to the Union and the Constitution.*"

### DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Cook County meet in mass convention at North Market Hall today (Monday) to choose delegates to their State Convention at Springfield. There will doubtless be a full attendance, inasmuch as the questions at issue are of vital moment, and the character of the Cook county delegation will be largely influential in determining the policy of the party in the State.

### THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The steamer Star of the West returned to New York yesterday. She reports having received two shots from the battery on Morris Island, neither of which did any particular damage. It appears that the original design was to have sent the reinforcements down by the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, and arrangements had been made accordingly, when, upon further reflection, it was thought wisest to avoid the appearance of a hostile demonstration, and this commercial steamer was chosen. After the order was sent by the War Department, it was learned that the State authorities had thrown up a redoubt, and planted a battery on the island near the narrow entrance to Charleston harbor, just after crossing the bar. When this fact was discovered, an attempt was made to order the Star of the West to Norfolk, for the purpose of transferring the reinforcements to the Brooklyn, but the dispatch failed, and she went to sea.

It is most probable that the Brooklyn was sent out to intercept the Star of the West, and to engage the battery on Morris Island while she landed her cargo at Fort Sumter, but it appears that she failed of meeting the steamer according to this programme. We are without advices as to the next step proposed by the Government.

### Navigation of the Mississippi.

Those who go down the Mississippi in steamboats, and do business on that great water, are already having a foretaste of the delights of secession. Thirty packets are now tied up at Cairo for want of freight, which were in active service one month since, notwithstanding the river is free of ice below that point, and notwithstanding a heavy gorge below St. Louis is, as yet, but little a day or two, blocked up that important channel of traffic and sent a considerable portion of that trade down the Illinois Central R. R.

It is also a noticeable fact that a number of underwriters in this city have given notice to merchants and shippers of a serious advance in the rates of insurance between New Orleans and Chicago. How far this movement may tend to cripple the trade between the two points we do not know, but it will surely have a tendency to drive our merchants to the eastern cities for those staples which they have been accustomed to purchase at New Orleans.

It is proper to ask the people of Illinois whether they desire to see a foreign nation established between themselves and the Gulf of Mexico—a foreign nation which is altogether likely to be a foreign enemy. It is proper to ask whether they are willing to pass up and down that stream under the guns of hostile forts at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and Baton Rouge. These are practical questions.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we learn by telegraph that an artillery company have stationed themselves on Vicksburg bluffs to overlay all river craft passing up or down, and of course to sink such boats as do not give satisfactory reasons for being permitted to proceed. The action of our underwriters was taken none too early for their own security.

THE WEATHER.—The following is the range of the thermometer for the week as noted by E. L. O'Har, Apothecary and Physician, corner of West Randolph and Canal streets:

| Date. | 7 A. M. | 12 M. | 6 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, January 7 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| " 8 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| " 9 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| " 10 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| " 11 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| " 12 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| " 13 | 36 | 36 | 36 |

Mercury in Chimney of the Dispatch Office, Sound January 14, at 7 A. M., 36 degrees.

### Abolition of Slavery in Nebraska.

We have been placed in possession of the veto message of Gov. Black, of Nebraska, returning to the House of Representatives its bill for the abolition of slavery in that Territory, and the accompanying documents. The bill is as follows:

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska.* That slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is hereby prohibited within this Territory.

§ 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. HENRY W. DEPUY,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
WM. H. TAYLOR,
*President of the Council.*

Gov. Black's objections to the act are both moral and material, both political and pecuniary. He holds first that it is in violation of the Constitution of the United States as expounded in the Dred Scott decision; and second, that its tendency will be to turn cattle drovers from Texas away from the highways of Nebraska—he, (Gov. Black) having heard that eight hundred head of beeves crossed the Missouri River at Nebraska City last summer *en route* from Texas to Chicago. "The future "of Nebraska," says Gov. B. "is linked with Texas." Furthermore, he continues, "The "chief part of our river trade is with Saint "Louis and other parts of Missouri. No steamboat with a hired slave on board, can with safety, touch the shores of Nebraska, for this "law, which I understand you are determined to pass, notwithstanding these serious objections, is *unqualified* in its terms and *immediate* in operation. Is it not perfectly plain, "that the effect must be to diminish in some "degree our commercial facilities."

The views of the House concerning Gov. Black's objections are shown in the following record appended to the veto:

The question being "Shall the bill pass, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?" upon which the ayes and nays were demanded, with the following result:

AYES—Messrs. Baker, Barrett, Beane, Cavins, Chase, Clemmer, Coleman, Cotterell, Cowles, Davidson, Davis, Fisher, Gates, Gilmour, Green, Griffin, Hacker, Hoover, Lowe, Matthias, Mead, Millard, Mullen, Parker, Redick, Reed, Sibley, Sollenberger, Tisdel and Whaley—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Downs and Porter—2.

Two-thirds having voted for the bill, it was passed.

GEO. L. SEYBOLT,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

The bill subsequently passed the Senate by a nearly unanimous vote, and has thus become a law.

About three weeks ago two mulatto girls were sold at auction in Nebraska City, on an execution against the white man claiming to own their service or labor. They were bought by a Missouri trader for the New Orleans market. Hereafter, it is presumed, experiments of this sort will not be made with impunity.

### FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12, 1861.

NEW ARRIVALS, POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Of the arrivals in town to-day, gossip assigns political significance to that of Jas. Appleton, Jr. of Boston, and Senator elect Eugene Cowan and J. P. Sanderson of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sanderson was here a few weeks ago with Mr. Cameron.

An impromptu presentation of a handsome, richly-ornamented, gold-headed cane was made to Mr. Lincoln this morning in the business office of the St. Nicholas, by a returned Californian, and old friend and client of his. Mr. Lincoln was called upon to-day by an old farmer of Indiana named Jones, for whom, thirty years ago, he worked as a common farm hand at one dollar per day.

THOUSELS APPREHENDED IN ST. LOUIS.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the probable result of the Union meeting in St. Louis this evening. The Missouri *Democrat* office is said to be in danger, and several threatening Missourians stopping here have not hesitated to predict the destruction of that office within forty-eight hours.

There is a report current and generally believed that the nullifiers will provoke an attack on the Union men, particularly the Germans, and endeavor to disperse those who assemble to declare their devotion to the Constitution and the laws. The conviction is strengthened by the recent action of the Missouri Legislature in reference to that city, and by the known fact that there is a body of men organized for any desperate purpose, and affiliated with the secret societies or lodges which are found in Virginia and the Cotton States. The letter from Chicago printed in the *Republican* a fortnight ago, detailing the plans of an abolition attack on St. Louis, is supposed to have been written to induce new enlistments in the Illegal Force. Our friends, forewarned, may save the ruffians by their imposing numbers, and thus insure peace. The result is looked for with great anxiety.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate was occupied all the morning on a bill from the Committee of Banks and Incorporations, to incorporate the Rock Island Agricultural and Mechanical Association, with idatructions to report a General Law under which such organizations may be perfected. The Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings were instructed to examine the executive mansion, and to report how much expenditure is necessary to put the house in order for the residence of the Governor, and the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.—In the House the opposition insisting that every bill shall be read at length, a resolution was introduced and carried, appointing a Reading Clerk. The House concurred in the Senate resolution to visit Bloomington on the 24th inst., to assist in the inauguration of the State Normal University.

APPORTIONMENT BILLS.—To the Senate Committee on the apportionment bill consisting of Messrs. Marshall, Jayne, Blodgett and Knapp, the House joined Messrs. Hurlburt, Jarrot Vandevoer, Schofield, Scammon, Weldon Hacker, Johnson and Rollston. Under the new apportionment, the Chicago District will have seven members.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

A communication was received from the Auditor, in reply to a joint resolution of inquiry, informing the House that, according to his judgment and knowledge, the provisions of the Banking Law, in the case of the Bank of the Republic, had been complied with.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ankney of Stephenson, a bill for an act to provide for an agricultural and botanical survey of the State. It contemplates the appointment of a State botanist and chemist, who shall make a scientific examination of the plants and soils of the State with a view, if practicable, of widening our system of agricultural industry by the introduction of cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, sorghum, &c., &c. By Mr. Craig of Vermillion, a bill to amend section eleven, revised statutes, entitled Judgments. It repeals so much of the law as requires the lands sold under said act to be advertised in the newspapers. By Mr. Church of McHenry, a bill for an act to amend chapter twenty-fourth Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled Conveyances. Provides that when papers which are entitled to record are needed in evidence in trials, either the record or a transcript may be used if the party or his attorney shall make affidavit or state on oath that the original papers be out of his power to produce. Affidavits may be made before any officer authorized to administer oaths in any county or State, if properly certified. The House was engaged most of the morning in routine and the introduction of private bills, and at noon adjourned over till Monday.

### Chicago to Green Bay.

The enterprising officers of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad are bound to reach Green Bay. Once there, a short steamboat route will give connections with the Northern peninsula, and a few hours stage ride will then give us the quickest possible through connections with Lake Superior. Every step of progress in the completion of so important a line is of value to our city and the traveling public. The line is now finished to Neenah the head of the extensive Slack-Water improvements on Fox River of Wisconsin. Neenah and Menasha, two thriving towns north of Oshkosh, are now brought into railroad connection with our city, and the line will be shortly opened through to Appleton. It is a most important railroad enterprise and is now in a condition healthy and growing.

## THE CITY.

THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.—The Annual Festival of the Typographical Union at the Briggs House, on Thursday evening, will be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—J. B. Rice, Esq., has been appointed a Notary Public by Governor Wood.

IN CUSTODY.—Charles Dean, a jail breaker, from Lacon, has been arrested in this city and returned to Marshall County.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Thomas Johnson, a colored boy has been held to bail in $500 for larceny of a gold watch from the Barber's shop in the Methodist Church Block.

WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—The trains of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad will leave from the Union Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets (West Side), on and after Monday, Jan. 14th.

MEDICAL.—The *Medical Investigator*, published by Halsey & King, at No. 108 South Clark street, gives a capital number to commence the year. It is full of valuable matter of the Homœopathic order.

A FINGER OF WARNING TO BOYS.—A lad named James Dolan got one of his fingers badly crushed in the gearing of a derrick at a sewer opening on State street, on Saturday.

THE CITY MISSION.—All persons who have sold tickets for the Tableaux and Dinner will please meet at Dr. Alport's, Monday, January 4th, at 3 P. M. Also, the Dining and Executive Committee.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—A girl named Sophia Waldron was held to bail on Saturday for the larceny of valuable articles of clothing from a family on North Wells street, with whom she was at service.

LECTURE POSTPONED.—The Rev. Dr. Tiffany's lecture on Temperance, for Monday evening, the 14th inst., before the Tenth Ward Temperance Legion, is postponed till Monday evening, the 21st, owing to a pressing engagement.

HELD TO BAIL.—Before Justice Akin on Saturday Richard Hossler, residing in the West Division was held to bail in $500 for examination on a charge of attempting to kill his wife. He is in jail. It is alleged that he is crazy. He seems to be about equally the victim of bad whisky and natural ugliness.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—The hotel structure on the corner of Van Buren and State streets has just been leased and opened as the National Hotel, for a hotel boarding house, by R. K. Brush, who possesses experience, means, and disposition to keep it in the front rank in its class of establishments.

A MAN WITH MANY NAMES.—We have several times referred to the larcenies of a man with many aliases Dickinson alias Stickles "*et. al.*" He now figures as a jail-breaker. He was taken from this city to Kankakee on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and there managed to play Jack Shepard on the officers. He has not been retaken.

OPEN AGAIN.—The public interested therein will be glad to hear that the horse railroad on Madison street is to be at once put in order and cars will be running in a day or two. The residents on the South-western quarter of our city will be glad to learn that this is the case. The tardy completion of the tunnel at the bridge has been the cause of much inconvenience both to residents and the City Railway Company.

FIRE ON NORTH CLARK STREET.—A little after midnight of Friday, a fire broke out in the building No. 225 North Clark street, owned by Frederick Kohlman. Damage $350 on building. The lower floor was occupied by Christian Buhl, a shoe store. He did not say anything. Loss light. The second story front room was occupied by Sophier Tier, butcher; and the back rooms by Mr. Tomer, expressman, for dwelling. The furniture was damaged somewhat.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.—We call attention to the card in another column, of J. S. Buchanan, who succeeds Messrs. Honore & Co. at their well known stand, in the Wholesale Hardware business. Mr. Buchanan has been long and favorably known to our community as a gentleman of integrity, enterprise, and sagacity, and these well established qualities he will bring to his new position, and to its requirements. The stock is in every respect one of the largest and finest in the Northwest, and we call the attention of the trade and the public in general to the announcement pertaining to the same, in another column.

A SCENE AT THE THEATRE.—On Saturday evening, on the occasion of the last appearance of the Webb Sisters, a vast audience crowded McVicker's Theatre. During the progress of the last play "The Invisible Prince"—a casual allusion to the gallant Major Anderson was the occasion of one of the most striking scenes ever witnessed in this city. The entire audience rose to their feet, joined in the hand-kerchief, and cheer after cheer resounded through the edifice. There is evidently but one sentiment pervading the great Northwest —"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED!"

CHICAGO ART UNION.—The attention of our readers is directed to the new advertisement of the Chicago Art Union, which offers unparalleled inducements to purchase tickets. Visitors to the "Heart of the Andes," should not fail to visit the "Rocco di Papa," by Geo. L. Brown for the sake of *comparison*, exhibiting at the Art Union Gallery, and the great water color painting "Mary at the feet of the Savior," by Corbould. Also numerous other universal works of art may be seen, including the *one hundred gifts* to be distributed among eight hundred subscribers.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—This evening the great historical drama of "Joseph and his Brethren" will be produced, with every requisite to establish its success. One of Chicago's greatest favorites, Mrs. Kate Denin Ryan, has been engaged expressly for the character of "Joseph," which she has acted with great success in the Eastern cities. Mr. Wyndham, the artist of the Theatre, has prepared correct scenery for the piece; and, as is the case with every effort of McVicker's, nothing will be left undone to render this great drama a truthful picture of the characters and time it represents.

LADIES' CITY MISSION.—The monthly meeting of the Ladies' City Mission will be held at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, on Sabbath, the 13th inst., at 

# Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861.

## TIMELY WARNING.

Let us warn the legislators at Springfield of one thing that they cannot safely disregard. Economy in the expenditure of public money is always a virtue. In times of great prosperity and abundance it is commendable; but on the approach of disaster and danger, it is a duty to neglect which is a high crime. Will our friends, the law-makers, bear this in mind, and apply it to the following facts:

The country is entering upon a career which it has never pursued—into a path which it has never trodden, and the end of which no man can see. We do no violence to probability in saying that great dangers and great disasters lie in the way whether in advance or retreat. If we go forward, a struggle, not of long continuance but fierce, costly, and certain in its results, for the maintenance of the government and the supremacy of the law, is to be anticipated. While it lasts, the commerce and industry of the State must suffer to a greater or less extent. The resources of our people will be impaired, and the markets for their produce will be fluctuating and uncertain. Money will be scarce, and taxes levied for extraordinary purposes will not be easily paid. The credit of the State will share in the general depression; and the necessity for straining it to its utmost may arise.

If we recede and give up the constitutional rights which belong to majorities, and confess, as we should, that the Mexican method of managing public affairs has been naturalized on our soil, all confidence in the stability of the government and the permanence of rulers, whether of real or personal property, would be destroyed. All men would see that the next election, no matter how resulting, would be followed by disturbances more serious and perplexing than those now upon us; that the example of insubordination and treason inaugurated by the South will be quadrennially, or as often as an offensive act of Congress is passed or an exciting canvass is closed, repeated by her and perhaps by other sections that will imitate her tactics; and that the government has only that vitality which would enable it to drag itself along, until anarchy or a military despotism closed our national career. Bring on that conviction, and all enterprise would be dead. The confidence which lately boasted of ours as the strongest government under the sun, and which impelled men into commercial and industrial pursuits such as no other people have dared so freely undertake; which opened new channels of communication by rail, built our commercial marine and established commercial relations with all the nations of the earth, settled and subdued new States in a decade, grasped for the possession of the Continent, and gave credit its convertibility and property its value—that confidence being destroyed, stagnation as complete as that of Egypt or Turkey would set in. Values in Illinois, maintained by the uncertain tenure, would be lessened full one-half; and with that decline, the ability of the people to respond to taxation would be lost. We would be in the condition of France after the revolution was inaugurated by the meeting of the States General, when nobody anticipated the events which followed, but when everybody, filled with dread of the possibilities of the future, began to secure what they had gathered.

We point out to the Legislature the sources of danger which in any event, must be encountered; and beg both branches of that body to maintain a strict guard over the expenditures of the year. The finances of Illinois are in admirable train. Her debt is greatly reduced. Her credit admits of no impeachment in any of the money markets of the world. The taxes which she levies are comparatively light and are gladly paid. Let that condition of things be maintained; and to that end, let all propositions for the imposition of new burdens be carefully weighed; and where they can be rejected without manifest detriment to the public weal, or obvious loss to the public treasury, let them be passed over until another time. In any event, the interest on the public debt must be paid. If trouble is to be met and rebellion put down, our credit represents the sinews of war, and must, at whatever cost, be maintained. The ordinary expenses of government must be provided, or the machinery which secures law and order is stopped. Whatever is beyond these must be scrutinized with care. We utter the warning in time, and we assure the Republicans, particularly, that their constituents, when they come to realize the danger of the situation, will demand of them that the cautions we have uttered, shall be observed.

## THE ST. LOUIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We gave place on Saturday morning to the letter of J. J. Mudd, Esq., formerly a citizen of St. Louis, in regard to the relation of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to the Rock Island Bridge conspiracy. Want of space prevented our accompanying it with such remarks as its contents seemed to require.

In the first place, if in our recent articles, or those of any previous date, we in any way cast suspicion upon the integrity of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, our language certainly conveyed a meaning different from what we intended. We have not said, and we do not believe they would sanction, much less procure, the burning of the bridge. But we do say that their warfare against it, after it has been proved by the experience of four years, and by the concurrent testimony of the best engineers in the nation that it is not a material obstruction to navigation and also after the highest tribunals in the country have decided that the bridge has a right to be where it is, tends directly to produce and to cherish among the lawless and the vile, a spirit of incendiarism which would destroy the bridge at all hazards.

We do say that Bissell, who Mr. January, the President of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, testifies had received for services and been the disbursing agent of $25,000, besides, if we understand him, collecting moneys from steamboat captains and others to an indefinite amount, has been so nearly identified with efforts to burn this bridge that the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, if they wish to purge themselves from all responsibility, should not only distinctly disavow his acts, but they should cease to defend and employ him.

On the night of the 4th of June, 1859, it was proved on the Bissell trial, a most diabolical attempt to burn the bridge was made, and Mr. Bissell was shown to be in Davenport next morning. The theory of Bissell's counsel on his recent trial, was that a conspiracy had been found by Bradley and the Rock Island Railroad Company to implicate him in a plan to burn the bridge. Giving him, for the moment, the benefit of all his friends claim, was it not proved that Bissell was ready and willing to concur in the plot? A box of the most inflammable materials came by Express from St. Louis to this city. Bissell had several interviews with Bradley, and can even the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce doubt that he understood and approved of the plan? Can those gentlemen, consistently with their own integrity and sense of justice, continue to employ and defend Bissell, without, in some sense becoming responsible for his acts? He is, as we have been informed, an ardent and enthusiastic young man. He has been employed for a long time, and has been paid, and has disbursed large sums of money to accomplish a specific purpose. Having failed to do it legally without implying a greater amount of turpitude than too often falls to our race, it is not difficult to see how he might be led to conceive an, if he did not directly procure, the destruction of the bridge at all hazards.

As the matter now stands, it is plain that the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce will consult their own dignity and honor by quietly dropping this warfare against the Rock Island bridge. The two or three great railway lines between the Atlantic and the Pacific will very soon require the bridging of all the rivers of the continent that cross their pathway. Before the year 1870 St. Louis herself will find it absolutely necessary to bridge the Mississippi at her own door. Indeed, in our judgment, her commerce requires it now. Then why continue to vex the Rock Island Bridge Company with useless and expensive lawsuits, and foster a spirit in the lawless that would apply the torch of the incendiary to one of the noblest structures in the Union?—a bridge that is essential to the commerce of two great States and which must soon become a national necessity. Let us all drop this vexed question where it is, and concede the right of the great highway of commerce to bridge all the rivers of the continent.

## MAJOR ANDERSON.

The march of events since the 26th of December, when Major Anderson eloped with his little command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, has brought with it not merely a nation's gratitude for the patriotism of the man, but a nation's admiration for the genius which conceived and the decision which executed the act. While the public fortresses, ungarrisoned and defenceless, are falling into the hands of the enemies of the United States from North Carolina to Texas, the strongest of them all still bears aloft the national colors and frowns destruction upon the very head and front of the general Treason. So long as Fort Sumter remains in the hands of the sixty odd gunners and their heroic commander, the rattlesnake gentry on land, be they one thousand or one million in number, are more powerless for evil than a like number of Camanches or Flat-Heads on the western prairies. The government *de facto* of South Carolina is the government of the United States, and no chop-logic can make it otherwise while Major Anderson holds the power to sink any vessel that passes in or out of its principal port, and to knock the city to pieces or commit it to flames at his pleasure. The foreign nation which is called on to recognize the rebel commonwealth, will pooh-pooh the dunces who make the demand, and point with contempt to the muzzled harbor, where three score men maintain the only species of sovereignty known to the public law of the world. It is a sublime spectacle, this maddened and traitorous mob held in awe by a handful of brave and patriotic men, and compelled in spite of themselves to *behave themselves*—the sublimity of which is only enhanced by the commanding officer's forebearance to demolish the ant-hill batteries around him. What cares the lion for the barking beagles that caper about his heels, conscious of his power to dash their silly brains out whenever it shall be worth his while to do so?

Major Anderson's act has already become historical. He has stepped upon a pinnacle of fame almost unconsciously. He has shown in his rare courage and rarer modesty, that heroism still abounds in the land of his birth, and that only the time and exigency are wanting to call it to deeds of the loftiest renown.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

**Thompson's Resignation—His Course in the Cabinet—How the Disunionists Managed the President—What opened his Eyes—The Disunionists Classified, and what each Party Expects—Let the North Stand Firm—Affairs at Charleston.**

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861.

Another traitor has left the Cabinet. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, has tendered his resignation to the President, on the ground that after the order to reinforce Anderson was countermanded on the 31st ult. there was an understanding that no troops should be sent South without the subject being considered and decided in Cabinet meeting. But notwithstanding this alleged understanding, Secretary-of-War Holt, without the knowledge or permission of Thompson, dispatched the *Star of the West*, with 250 marines and artillerists, to reinforce Major Anderson, and that the steamer was nearly at her destination before he learned the fact; therefore he resigns. He was not a day too soon, as the President intended to dismiss him this very day. The reason he was not allowed to know that a reinforcement would be or had been sent to Fort Sumter, was because he was unworthy to know it. He is not only a traitor to the Union, but a spy for the rebels. Nothing could be done by the President or any of the Departments but he divulged it at once to the Disunion members of Congress. In several instances he telegraphed Cabinet secrets to the Disunion Governors in the Cotton States. He kept the enemy carefully informed of all that Gen. Scott was doing, of every step that Holt took, of everything that Stanton advised, of every word Buchanan dropped. In other governments such a traitor would have been promptly arrested and summarily executed for his enormous crime.

Thus the traitorous triumvirate—Cobb, Floyd and Thompson—are gone from the Cabinet, and their places filled by Union men. These three bad men have been the cause of the decline and fall of the President. They wielded an unlimited influence over his mind. He was but plastic clay in the hands of these treasonable potters. In this work of deception and betrayal, they were assisted by Gwin, Slidell and Davis. Between them they overpowered his own judgment and rendered him submissive to their schemes. All avenues for obtaining correct information as to the state of the country were cut off, and he was not allowed to hear the truth from any quarter. Buchanan has grown to be a very old man. He is nearly worn out. His brain has become feeble, his sight dim and his hearing dull. He never had a strong will, nor fixed moral convictions of right and wrong. His highest conceptions of statesmanship never rose above the plane of old school diplomacy, in which the art of governing was taught to consist of cunning and deceit. Then the revolt of Douglas and Forney on the Lecompton question alienated from him the bulk of his Northern supporters and threw him into the hands of the fire-eaters. He has associated with them and been sustained by them for three years. And it is only recently he began to doubt the sincerity of their devotion to his administration, and to suspect their real purposes. Buchanan has not desired a dismemberment of the Confederacy, however much his acts convict him of such intention. He has not been a traitor at *heart*. The conspirators who controlled him made him believe that they purposed nothing more than to make such a demonstration as would alarm the North, and force the Republicans to abandon their platform and concede new constitutional guarantees to the oligarchy. They persuaded him that if the Republicans refused to capitulate, that so strong was the devotion to the Union in the free States that the Fusion party would overthrow them and then grant to the slaveholders whatever they might demand. They assured him that beyond frightening the North out of its principles, they had no intention of going; that it was merely Chinese warfare of making hideous noises and flinging stink-pots at the enemy, in which they were indulging, and that they did not meditate actual treason. They persuaded him that the State Conventions would not go farther than to pass secession resolutions, and laying down certain "Southern Rights" ultimatums, which he was assured the free States could readily be dragooned into accepting. To this dastardly work he readily lent himself, until the movement of Anderson opened his eyes and discovered the awful gulf on the brink of which he stood. The frightened old man then began to retreat from the edge of the horrible cavern that yawned to receive him. Union counsels again predominated in his Cabinet. The conspirators were baffled and driven out of the administration, and true friends filled their places. That he is now doing his best to retrieve his sad mistakes is evident, though he walks in the path of duty with limping and faltering tread; but each day strengthens his purpose and quickens his pace. He has barely saved himself from a traitor's doom and the execrations of posterity. Let all good men pray that he may continue to grow stronger in his feeble resolution to defend the Union.

The united front presented by the North and the improved tone of the executive during the few past days are working good for the republic. One section of the secession leaders is beginning to despair of wringing from the North a constitutional recognition of property in man, and the other section is growing dubious of effecting a united seceding South. It should be kept in mind that there are two classes of secessionists—the "separate State action" men and the "co-operationists." The former are led by such men as Toombs, Gwin, Davis, Benjamin, Iverson, Wigfall, Keitt, Hammond, Rhett, Lamar, Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson. This class of men are in favor of an Independent Southern Confederacy, African slave trade, free trade with direct taxation, a monarchial form of government, restricted suffrage, titled nobility, and a standing army. The other wing is represented by such men as Wise and Mason of Virginia, Breckinridge, Kennedy, Crittenden, Jo Lane, Fitzpatrick, Bright, Green, Millson, Pryor, Maynard, and Barret of St. Louis. The plan of the latter type of politicians is to wring from the fears of the North the absolute right of property in slaves, with a slave code for the territories, a partition of the public domain—all south of a given line to be forever slave soil which secures to them all further acquisitions from Mexico, and these demands to be incorporated into the Constitution. They threaten disunion, strongly pretending that unless their terms are granted they will set up an independent slaveholding confederacy. Crittenden is put forward as the most available tool to split the resolution of the North, and in the hypocritical garb of pacification and compromise, he comes with a forked tongue and asks the North to abandon its moral convictions, surrender its principles, and evacuate the free territories, to tear out of the Constitution the idea that man is born free, and replace it with the atheism that he may be of right the *property* of another. This is the treacherous, anti-Democratic part that Crittenden is pushed forward by the oligarchy to play.

The other wing of the slave power is prepared to risk all the hazzards of "separate State action" with the view of setting up a seperate confederacy.

The North has discovered that the evils complained of by the "South" are purely imaginary, and have no better basis than willful, deliberate treason and baffled perversions of the Constitution, and resisted usurpations upon popular rights. Both wings of the secessionists are getting to perceive that unforseen difficulties will have to be surmounted. The "co-operationists" are amazed at the warlike temper exhibited by the masses in the free States. Instead of rushing to embrace their proposed compromises, the people of the free States are preparing to *shoot*; to defend the Constitution as it is. The "seperate State actionists" who dream of a utopian empire with a royal court and titled nobility, and free traffic in African negroes, are met by the contumacious North with a chilling blast that freezes their hot blood and congeals their ardent hopes. They see ahead nothing but civil war, a collision with the Federal Government, their ports blockaded, their trade cut off, and ruin and bankruptcy staring their section in the face. But they are too proud to back down now; they are therefore straining every nerve to drag the border States into the disunion movement, hoping thereby to alleviate their own miserable position and compel the North to accede to peaceable secession and a division of the Union on the line of Mason and Dixon. But let the North stand firm by the Union and the Constitution, and a lasting peace will issue from the present commotion. The Union will be no more disturbed during this century if the loyal States do their duty in this emergency.

It is now whispered that the *Star of the West* was not sent to Charleston, but to reinforce Pensacola and other important Florida forts. Scott permitted it to leak out that Fort Sumter was the destination of the troops. The Carolina snakes were thrown into a terrible spasm. They are nearly frightened out of their wits. To do or die, that is the question with them. They think that if they let the troops reach Fort Sumter, their secession game is blocked, while if they resist them, war immediately ensues, and Scott may come down and wipe them out, laying their city in ashes. There is blood in the old fellow's eye. It is evident that he is aching in every joint for the word to march upon them. They feel themselves in the condition of the chap that discovered the necromancer's art of how to "raise the devil," which he proceeded to do; but as he had not learned the other more important half of the secret, "how to lay him again," he played the mischief sure enough. This is the dilemma into which the snaky gentlemen have got themselves. The condition of things in Charleston is said to be terrible. The mob rules the town; a perfect reign of terror exists; all business is stopped; the stores are being closed; no vessels arrive or depart; the poor are suffering for food; the rich are packing up and quietly leaving; many families have shipped off to the North; others have embarked for Europe; the banks are in dread of being entered and sacked, and are sending their coin and currency away to places of safety. Even the respectable females are growing alarmed that to robbery and lawlessness, other and unnamable horrors may be added, while over and above all, the dread of servile insurrection with all its horrors brood continually. Verily the way of the transgressor is hard. They have sown to the winds and are now reaping the whirlwind. CHICAGO.

## INDIANAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

**Organization of the Legislature—The Democracy Open the Ball with "the Nigger"—The late Democratic State Convention—How they Expect to Split Indiana, and give part to South Carolina—U. S. Senator.**

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11, 1861.

The Legislature of Indiana convened yesterday at 10 o'clock. The Senate proceeded to elect John R. Cravens of Jefferson county, (Republican) President, by a vote of 27, to 19 for the Democratic candidate. James N. Tyner of Miami county, and one of the late electors, was chosen principal Secretary, and S. G. Thompson Doorkeeper.

The House was called to order by Richard J. Ryan, Esq., former Clerk. The members were sworn in by Judge Perkins of the Supreme Court. Ninety-seven were present. Mr. Heffren (Democrat) then offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the members of this House will support no person for any office necessary to the organization of the House, who is not in favor of the preservation of the present Federal Union at any sacrifice of partizan theories or belief, upon a compromise of the slavery question which will secure the rights of each and every State. And that without reference to party antecedents, we recognize the proposition known as the "Crittenden Amendments," as presenting such a basis of settlement.

Mr. Ryan decided the resolution out of order, as the first business was the organization of the House. The object of the resolution was apparent. It was the intention of the Democracy to open the whole slavery question before the election of officers, or the election of a United States Senator, so as to, if possible, create a seeming division among the Republicans. The organization however went on, the Democracy not daring to appeal from the decision of the Clerk, who, though a Democrat, is not a disunionist or secession sympathizer. Cyrus M. Allen of Knox Co. (Republican) was elected Speaker by a vote of 59 to 30. J. N. Gordon of Indianapolis was chosen principal Clerk, and Johnston of Putnam Co. Doorkeeper.

The House being ready for business, Mr. Heffren again offered his Crittenden resolutions which was referred to a special committee of 13, by a direct party vote, the Republicans voting to commit.

The feeling of the Democracy here, at least those defeated in the last canvass, can be judged partly from their acts, and partly from their resolutions passed at various county meetings. On the 8th they held a State Convention, not over a hundred of the terrified being present. They resolved to go for the Crittenden amendment to the Constitution, but laid the following resolution offered by Mr. Ryan on the table.

*Resolved*, That we hail with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction the overwhelming majority by which the gallant conduct of Major Anderson has been sustained in the popular branch of the American Congress.

They have sympathy for traitors, but no words of encouragement and cheer for those defending the flag of our country. A good view of their feelings can be ascertained by the following resolution, passed in a Democratic County Convention held at Cannelton, on Thursday of last week:

"*Resolved*, That if no concessions and compromises can be obtained, and a disunion shall be unfortunately made between the Northern and Southern States, then the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the people of this county require us to say that we cannot consent that the Ohio river shall be the boundary line of the contending parties, and we earnestly desire that if a line is to be drawn between the North and the South, that line shall be found north of us."

There is no doubt but the leaders of the Democracy in the center and southern part of the State, at least the defeated candidates, desire to see secession go on, and then to either make the free States slave States, or drag Indiana into the Southern Empire. They are actually enrolling the militia, and commissioning the hardest kind of Democrats, as Colonels and Captains, ready to fall upon the arsenals at a moment's notice. The Republicans are, however, aware of all this, and are watching these movements.

The inauguration of Gov. Lane takes place on Monday next, and the Republicans go into caucus to nominate a United States Senator on Tuesday evening. No doubt is now entertained that Gov. Lane will be almost the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the place, although Gov. Morton and Hon. Will Cumback are talked of by their friends. It is rumored that the Democracy will cast their vote out of compliment to Ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, now Minister to Prussia. NORTH WEST.

## COUNTRY LETTER.

**Business in the Country—Breadstuffs going South—Abundance of Corn—Extravagant Estimates—Economic Application of Facts—Effect of Stock-raising upon the Country—Cultivation of Cotton, Sorghum, Flax, Tobacco, &c., Recommended.**

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Ill., Jan. 8, '61.

Corn continues to come in very liberally and from three to four thousand bushels per day, in the ear, has been the average for three weeks past. It has been ascertained that on Thursday, December 27th, there were brought to this station upwards of eight thousand bushels, all arriving on teams, the loads not averaging more than thirty bushels each. I give you the fact to illustrate the business of this station, and something else further on. Corn continues to go South, and our shippers are making a handsome profit. The price paid here is from 18 to 20 cents. The price in New Orleans ranges from 65 to 75 cents, and our dealers get a margin—over charges—for profit, of from 15 to 20 cents per bushel; consequently business is in a very satisfactory condition.

The Mississippi is not only very low, but icebound from Minnesota to the mouth of the Missouri. There is, to be sure, a use of three feet or so coming out of the Missouri, but practically for all business purpose, and the same is true of the Ohio, there is no shipping facilities North of Cairo, consequently the whole supply of grain and produce going South, has to take the railroad route to Cairo. I learn buyers are paying from 25 to 27 cents for corn in the ear, at Mattoon. The people of the Southern part of this State are certainly getting a compensation in the present price of corn, for what they have lost years before.

Notwithstanding the amount brought into this station, I am bound to say that the quantity of corn taken away, scarcely makes an impression on the cribs piled about the country. Between this town and Bloomington, which lies a little North of West, fifty miles distant, seven years ago there was scarcely three miles of the whole way fenced up. Now there are not more than three miles unfenced, and cornfields lie on each side like timber fringing the borders of prairie streams. In the neighborhood described, a singular feature marks the face of the country: it is that of large fields of corn, lying like islands out at sea, unfenced, in the open prairie—the crops being saved to the grower by the prevailing public opinion, which reverses the usual common law doctrine, that crops shall be guarded and not cattle. By the way, does not the establishment of such a rule voluntarily point to such a change in rural economy, as will do away, in some considerable degree, with the burdensome tax of fences.

Thirty of the fifty miles of the country between this and Bloomington brings its corn to this market, and adding to this extensive area, another nearly as large on the east, the circumstance prompts sanguine and imaginative persons to estimate the bushels of corn to be delivered here of the crop of 1860, to be *one and a half millions*. Estimating that there are, on an average, two hundred days in the year in which the roads are in condition for hauling, and the average of any five succeeding years will not exceed that, it will require 7,500 bushels per day to be brought to this station to get the corn crop to market. I think the estimate of one and a half million, a great deal too much, say one hundred per ct. At my figures, nearly 4,000 bushels per day will have to be delivered daily from this time to next harvest. I have been bragging on the activity of business in this part of the State. Do not the facts justify?

But now to come to the ulterior purpose for which I have written; to make an economic application of the facts. With a crop of corn estimated at one hundred and forty million bushels, with almost a quarter as much of wheat and other grain in proportion, and such a return from, certainly not over a tenth of the arable surface of the State under cultivation, it becomes of the utmost importance that new elements and increased methods be introduced to the restricted agricultural system of our magnificently endowed State.

Where grain is grown and marketed as with us, the heaviest item of expense is the land carriage, and the worst feature of the system is that it takes from, without restoring to, the soil any considerable equivalent. This substraction, probably, does not so much impoverish as mechanically unfit the soil for continued cultivation, in the same direction. And by the way, it is beginning to be understood that the exhaustion of all soils is in a very much greater degree mechanically, than material; but of this another time.

Now, were the yield of corn and wheat quadrupled or even doubled on the whole grain producing area of the prairie portion of the Northwest, it is difficult to see how, in view of the enormous supply, prices could be kept up to the range of the present season, as low as the range is, and the tendency to aggregate capital on the various branches of stock growing, everywhere manifested in this State, owes its origin and stimulus to this apprehension. But if grain raising shall prove to be unprofitable to those concerned, nothing can tend more surely to depopulate the country and impoverish those of limited means, than an adoption of an extensive system of grazing. It would create a virtual landed aristocracy, and make of the poorer farmers a class not far removed from the peasantry of Europe. It is of the utmost importance for us to look before us, and avoid, if possible, the creation of those great grazing estates which ruined the Roman empire, and inaugurate, if possible, a more extensive system of agricultural industry.

No great crop takes less from the soil than that of Cotton; in none is there less expense for hauling; in none is there less distance between the producer and the consumer, and in none can every member of the farmer's family be more healthily and profitably employed, and for no great world market crop is there likely to be a surer increased demand. By all means, then, let our farmers make a determined movement to reintroduce the cultivation of Cotton, and at the same time let due attention be given to Hay, the Chinese SugarCane, Hemp, Tobacco, and other sub-tropical productions, for which there is always demand in the markets of the world. With these added to our products of corn, wheat, hogs and cattle, our prairies will invite and maintain an enormous and intelligent population, and Illinois will, with increased momentum, move forward to its position—the first in population as well as in wealth in the great sisterhood of States.

Recent events in China are likely to give to the world the benefit of the valuable agricultural experience and achievements of that ancient country. If our government shall be able to perceive its importance, we may look for extensive advantages, since the climate of Eastern Asia and Eastern America are ascertained to have many features in common. But this opens another wide field, and I retire while I have room to say that I am JAY.

## MOB VIOLENCE IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

**The House of Rev. J. M. West Riddled by a Mob—Narrow Escape of his Family from Death.**

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BROAD OAK, Pope Co., Ill., Jan. 8, 1861.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

Last Saturday night witnessed another of those scenes of violence which have made this portion of Illinois a reproach to the whole State. Your readers may remember that last spring you noticed threats and inflammatory articles published in our county paper against Rev. James M. West, one of the most estimable men I ever knew. That editor, the writer of those articles, ran himself out, and left Golconda, several months ago, and we all hoped that no outrage would be perpetrated, but that public sentiment was so strong against mobs that their day was past.

On Saturday night, January 5th, we had all retired, fearing no danger, when, about 10 o'clock, Mr. West was aroused by a loud knocking at the front door. He went to the door and asked what was wanted.

"We want to come in and warm."

"I am willing you should warm yourselves, but I want you to be civil about it," said Mr. West. "How many are there of you?"

"Two."

"What are your names?"

"Clodhead and Grasshopper."

Mr. West then opened the door a little way, but seeing them make no attempt to enter, and besides, rightly judging that that they intended no good, closed it again, when immediately, door and windows were assaulted with a shower of stones of all sizes, from one pound weight up to a hundred.

Then followed a scene which I wish never to witness again. The broken glass rattled about the beds and on the floor; stones were falling on the beds and on the floor, or striking against the opposite wall with such force as to shatter them. My own wife and Mrs. West clasped their babes with maternal instinct, and called on God for deliverence from impending death. I caught my little daughter and shielded her as best I could; while Mr. West's older children sought shelter for the younger in parts of the room less exposed to the missiles of death, hurled by infuriate wretches made more devilish by whisky.

We were entirely without means of defense, not supposing that the mob spirit would ever revive in this region. Of course, we were all taken by surprise. The reply of Mr. West, when asked what was best to be done, showed the character of the man—a devout Christian: "Let us just trust in God, Brother Davis," said he.

After breaking the front windows and beating off half the door, the mob withdrew for a few minutes; whereupon Mrs. West, without protection for her feet, and with scanty clothing, but pressing her babe to her bosom, made her way, as best she could, in the cold and darkness, nearly half a mile, to a neighbor's where she arrived with feet torn and bleeding. Her object was to secure help for her husband and the rest, for she knew not what fresh horrors might yet be perpetrated. Before she left, a stone, hurled with demoniac violence, grazed her arm and passed over her baby's head. The neighbor was not at home, but his wife sent one of his sons, a young lad, to summon others to the rescue. Mr. West was also out seeking, if possible, to make some defense.

Soon the mob came up again, and once more stones came whirling into the room; the door was again battered, and giving way before the repeated blows, fell upon the floor. The front windows had now lost all their glass, while one was demolished, and one half the other; the door was down; other windows were broken; about fifty stones were on the floor and beds. This, as far as the house was concerned, seemed to satisfy the mob, and they turned their attention to damaging the premises. They took two of Mr. West's bee-stands and his axe, and chopping down his front gate, they departed, throwing down the fence for a great distance.

Half an hour afterwards neighbors came in, and after some time another company, which last went to a building nearly a mile distant, thinking the mob might be there, but they had gone farther.

There were a dozen of us in the room; four grown, four under four years of age, and four between four and fifteen. Through the good providence of God, not one of us was injured. But the damage done is a serious loss to the estimable man, whose resources at the most are but slender. By industry and great frugality he has been enabled to erect and render habitable a log house with some appearance of comfort. He is not able to lose what he must by this violence, unless the loss is made up to him. Now, if he is willing to do pioneer work in bringing civilization into this barbarous region, will not citizens in more favored parts of Illinois cheerfully, even gladly share his pecuniary loss? I propose, then, that every one who reads this letter forward to "Mr. James M. West, Broad Oak, Pope Co., Ill.," what they can afford to give, with directions to use the money to repair his loss, to provide means of defense for his wife and children, and to bring the culprits to justice as soon as they shall be discovered.

Mr. West did good service to the Republican cause during the recent campaign. J. S. D.

## More Kidnapping in Johnson County.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

VIENNA, ILL., Jan. 8, 1861.

Something more than a month since, two of our Johnson county blood-hounds captured a free negro, who was passing through this county, brought him to town, and our then Sheriff, a notorious fire-eater and disunionist, very unceremoniously committed him to jail, without the least show of legal authority. He lay confined in the jail until last Friday, when he was sold to the highest bidder. When he was brought from the jail, it was found that he was badly frost-bitten, and looked more like an inmate of the Inquisition dungeons than a human being as much entitled to freedom as any of his vile persecutors. But not content with treating the poor colored man worse than they treat their cattle and horses, on Monday night last some of the fiends in human shape stole the negro from his newly made master, and ere this reaches you, he is perhaps trying the realities of perpetual bondage in Kentucky. Such is Douglas Democracy in Egypt. J. B.

## ITEMS OF THE REBELLION.

PRAYER IN FORT SUMTER—AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

The Baltimore *American* of Monday has the following story:

One of the Baltimoreans who recently returned from Fort Sumter, details an impressive incident that took place there on Major Anderson taking possession. It is known that the American flag brought away from Fort Moultrie was raised at Sumter precisely at noon on the 26th ultimo, but the incidents of that "flag raising" have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon, Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the foot of the flag staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding the end of the line in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers and men clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that "man's extremity is God's opportunity." As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded "amen" with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the "star-spangled banner" up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of "Hail Columbia," and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers and workmen. "If," said the narrator, "South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it before defending that flag."

BROWNLOW ON SECESSION PREACHERS.

Parson Prownlow, of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, is very severe on certain Secession clergymen of the South. He says:

We notice in our exchanges that Dr. Palmer of New Orleans, and Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina, Old School Presbyterians, have both been holding forth on the Lord's day in favor of secession, *under a pretense of preaching the Gospel!* In the meantime, we see that the South Carolina Methodist Conference has adopted resolutions favoring secession.

These pro-slavery clergymen and pious breakers-up of the Union, are not aware of the task they have imposed upon themselves. They have undertaken more than Aristotle did in founding a new philosophy, or Cæsar in establishing an imperial government. They have undertaken to prove to the world that it is right to commit treason against the Government under which we live—to dissolve this Union, General Jackson said, in 1832, that the Tariff was a mere *pretext* for dissolving the Union by South Carolina, and added "*the next pretext will be for the negro or Slavery question*"—and so it is.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

A letter received a day or two since by a gentleman of this city from a lawyer in Charleston, gave a very gloomy statement of the condition of affairs in that City. He said that there were a large number of respectable, wealthy and influential persons there who were, like himself, thoroughly opposed to the whole secession movement, but that they were utterly overborne and silenced by the mass. No man dare avow such a sentiment there, no matter what his standing or position. *He had himself already paid $2,500, which had been exacted as a contribution towards the expenses of the movement*, and there was every prospect that these exactions would grow heavier and more frequent. The condition of affairs, he said, was perfectly awful,—such as he had never expected to see in this country. The mob had complete control, and the conservatives were repulsed.

Another letter to a prominent public man in this city states that a body of Minute-Men entered the house of a well-known family in Charleston, *demanded food and drink*, which they received, and *then exacted $10 each* as a condition of leaving. The money was paid.

Another letter to a gentleman in New-Jersey, from the head of a family in the interior of South Carolina states that a company of men stopped there, on their way to Charleston demanded food and drink, and *compelled him to give them money enough to procure clothing for the whole*. He adds, in his letter, that he was very glad to get rid of them on those terms.

One of the wealthiest planters in Mississippi writes to a Southern gentlemen in this city, that, unless he returns speedily, his property will be seized as that of a disaffected person; that he himself is a Union man, but dare not say so, for fear of mob violence.

The following extract of a letter, written on Christmas day, by a wealthy cotton planter in Mississippi, to his son in this city, has been handed us for publication. The gentleman from whom we receive it says that the writer is a man of influence, and could command some of the most honorable offices in the State. He says:

"I have great dread of the consequences of this secession movement. The 4th of March fills me with apprehension. Surely these things ought not to be. But who is there now to mount the whirlwind and direct the storm? We have no Clay or Webster, or Gen. Jackson now. Owls and bats fill the high places once consecrated to eagles. *Mississippi was never in a worse condition than now for any violent action; she has no spare resources, no credit, and worse, nothing to eat.* Much suffering is inevitable. I know many families who have no corn, nor anything to buy it with; and none have enough to carry them through to the next crop. No debts are being paid, and consternation marks the countenance of all thinking men. Our taxes are already high, and they are obliged to be increased one hundred fold to support the new Government about to be inaugurated."

LETTER FROM AUGUST BELMONT.

The Mobile *Register* publishes a letter from Hon. August Belmont of New York, concluding as follows:

You charge the desire for concessions on the part of the North to mercenary motives. I think this is unkind to your friends, and certainly unfair as regards my own State and city. We are actuated by principles of right and justice, but above all soars the warm and undying attachment to the Union, which with me and all those who unite in my efforts for the good cause, is unsullied by one mean or sordid motive. If it were otherwise, and if we did only look to our own material interests and those of our City, we should not deplore the dissolution of the Union. New York in such a catastrophe would cut loose from the puritanical East and her protective tariff, and without linking her fortunes with our very kind but somewhat exacting Southern friends, she would open her magnificent port to the Commerce of the world. What Venice was once, on the sluggish Lagune of the small Adriatic, New York would ere long be to the two hemispheres, proudly resting on the bosom of the broad Atlantic, and I am afraid sadly interfering with the brilliant but fallacious hopes of the Palmetto and Crescent cities.

*I prefer, however, to leave to my children, instead of the gilded prospects of New York merchant princes, the more enviable title of American citizens; and so long as God spares my life, I shall not falter in my efforts to preserve to them that heritage.*

Yours, very truly,
AUGUST BELMONT.

To Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Mobile, Ala.

A BROADSIDE FROM "OLD IRONSIDES."

A patriotic letter from Commodore Charles Stewart, addressed to the officers of the Anderson meeting in Philadelphia, appears in the *Inquirer*. In this letter the venerable Commodore says:

For more than sixty years of national service under the Union of these States, I have held it as a maxim, that the honor of an officer in his country's service pledged his fidelity to his Constitutional oath, together with his entire obedience to all laws passed by Congress, or orders issued by proper authority in conformity with the Constitution under which he serves; as also the exercise of a sound discretion and deliberate judgement in all cases where the security of lives and property entrusted to his care is involved—giving, at the same time, due and deliberate reflection, before acting upon any matter arising within his control, which, perchance, might be circumscribed by international law, or by the honor or interests of his country.

As an important nation, we should bear in mind that, through the imperfection of human nature, no combination, even of the most profound and virtuous minds, can arrive at perfection; and that all difficulties and dangers cannot, in a first essay in forming a code for the perpetuity and stability of a bond of fraternal brotherhood and union, be foreseen and provided for in so extensive a community of powers; and our own unfortunate experience may teach us in the future that no compromises will ever prove to be a corrective for wrongs done or meditated.

My voice is, millions for the redress of just grievances, but not one cent for imaginary ones.

THE NEW COLLECTOR AT CHARLESTON.

A letter in the Philadelphia *Press* says of McIntyre:

Mr. McIntyre, the appointed collector, is a resident of this place. He is an Irishman by birth, and came to this country at the age of about twelve years. He first carried on shoemaking. Always ambitious, hence restive and impatient, he gave up the trade and engaged in the confectionary business, which he carried on for several years. He then went into the whip manufacturing business, at which he is at present engaged. Mr. McIntyre was formerly a Whig, being an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. When the American party sprang into existence he became a Democrat. He had held several small offices. In 1857 he was elected chief burgess of the town, and would have been re-elected had he not had Mr. Abr. Forry for an opponent, who is an extremely popular and influential man. Mr. McIntyre is about fifty three years old, and is a man of firm, determined will. Hence I think he will made a good officer.

DIDN'T PAY THE RENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

It is stated here that the South Carolina commissioners, in their haste to return to their homes, and by way of showing that repudiation is a part of the secession scheme, failed to pay the rent of the house they occupied while here. They hired it of the widow of Commodore Smoot. Duff Green, acting as her agent in this matter, has written them a racy letter, which ought to be published; and it is to be hoped that he will yet be able to recover the sum due, even if they have taken refuge in what they now claim to be a foreign State. Professor Wormley, who supplied their cuisine, was also left unpaid, and he has placed his claim, which is quite large, in the hands of a lawyer for collection. This whole affair is a beautiful illustration of the demoralizing influences of the secession movement, and of the tendency of its supporters to embalzon the repudiation principle upon their banners.

WHERE THEY GET RECRUITS AT CHARLESTON.

On this point the correspondent of the Providence *Evening Press* remarks:

The drain of men from some callings is very great. An immense deal of work is now thrown on the tailors, to supply fatigue or undress uniforms, overcoats, &c., and so many journeymen are now in the army that it is very difficult, almost impossible even, to supply the demand. Upholsterers, &c., are very hard pushed, and the newspaper offices, with the book and job offices, find great difficulty in keeping workmen enough to carry on their business.

From some of the large retail, as well as wholesale stores, nearly every clerk has gone, and in the latter especially, arrangements have been made to continue the pay of the clerks who are doing duty for the State.

THE MOB SPIRIT AT THE SOUTH.

The whole machinery of the Government at the South is controlled by public enemies. A dispatch sent in cipher, yesterday, to Pensacola, was arrested at Mobile, and the Department notified to-day to that effect. The telegraph company have lost control of their own property, and are compelled to submit to the prevailing terrorism. This demoralization began under Messrs. Cobb and Floyd, and has ramified through all the service. The Post Office and other means of communication are notoriously perverted by the Disunionists to their own purposes, and the Departments have been compelled to employ special messengers on any important business.

## A BILL

*For an Act to Amend an Act Entitled "An Act to Establish a General System of Banking," Passed February 15, 1851, the General Acts Amendatory thereof, and Chapter Fifteen of the Revised Statutes of 1845.*

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly:*

FIRST, That chapter fifteen of the Revised Statutes of 1845, be, and the same is hereby repealed, saving, however, all rights and causes of action which may have accrued under the provisions of the same, and all penalties and liabilities that may have been incurred, for each, and all of which, the remedies by action or indictment therein provided may be prosecuted as if this act had not repealed the same.

SECOND, That the following clause, namely: "of a denomination not less than five dollars," of the second section of an act entitled "An act supplemental to and explanatory of an act entitled an act to establish a general system of Banking, and to prevent the issuing and circulating of illegal currency," approved February 10, 1853, be and the same is hereby repealed.

THIRD, The third specification of the thirty-fourth section of an act entitled "An act to establish a general system of Banking," passed February 15, 1851, shall be so construed as to require the report to show the amount only, due by bills or notes discounted; and so much of the same as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

FOURTH, The following clause at the end of section twelve of said act, to wit: "except such judgments or decrees as may be obtained against shareholders, as herein provided," be and the same is hereby repealed.

FIFTH, All that part of section thirty-eight of said act, beginning with the fourth paragraph, as follows: "When property, rights, credits, assets and effects, of any corporation," and ending with the words, to wit: "to the extent or amount of such payment or collection," be and the same is hereby repealed, saving, however, all rights accrued or accruing under the same.

SIXTH, That so much of the third section of an act entitled "an act to amend an act to establish a general system of Banking, passed February 15th, 1851, and the acts amendatory thereof," approved February 14, 1857, as allows ten days for redemption of bills protested, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That the banks which now are or may hereafter be organized shall be required to keep, at all times, on deposit with the Treasurer, or other person designated to keep the same, bonds to the amount of ten per cent. above the notes delivered by the Auditor, to put into circulation, which value shall be ascertained as now is or may be hereafter provided by law.

SEC. 3. Whenever the amount of the bonds so deposited shall be diminished, or they become depreciated in value in the New York market, below what they were deposited at, and so continue for ten days, in either case it shall be the duty of the Bank Commissioners, or either of them, to give immediate notice thereof to the proper bank.

SEC. 4. Upon such notice the bank shall deliver additional bonds of the United States, or the State of Illinois, of the description required by this act, or return its bills or notes, in value sufficient to make up the deficiency, and so keep the bonds on deposit at all times equal to the said ten per cent.

SEC. 5. If such bank shall not, within ten days after notice, restore such ten per cent. margin, by delivering additional bonds, or the surrender of bills or notes, as aforesaid, then it shall be the duty of the Auditor, forthwith, to put the defaulting bank into liquidation by sale of its bonds, and he shall, within sixty days after such default, pay the proceeds to the bill holders and other creditors, as now provided by law. The Auditor shall be allowed to retain one per cent. as a compensation in lieu of all expenses.

SEC. 6. The provisions of the sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall not be enforced against the banks now organized before the first day of July, 1861.

SEC. 7. After the passage of this act, the bonds of the United States and State of Illinois, bearing interest payable half-yearly, and no others, shall be received on deposit, under the Banking laws of this State.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of each bank, now or hereafter organized, to furnish the Treasurer at all times, with new notes, ready to be issued by the Auditor in exchange for old or worn notes, and upon cancellation of any such old or worn notes by the Auditor, the Treasurer shall supply him with like amount of new ones, and should any Bank fail to do so, it shall be the duty of the Auditor, without notice, immediately to sell sufficient bonds to redeem such as may be presented. The excess of such sale shall be deposited with the Treasurer, and held for the same purpose as the bonds. The Auditor shall retain, as his compensation, one and a half per cent. upon the amount redeemed.

SEC. 9. The Bank Commissioners shall publish in the public newspaper in Springfield, quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, a statement showing what States' bonds are then held by the Treasurer, for each bank, with the valuation at which the bonds of each State are then held, together with the amount of notes issued to each. The expense of such publication shall be paid *pro rata* by the banks.

SEC. 10. Whenever any bank, now or hereafter organized, shall appoint an agent for the redemption of its bills or notes, at a time specified, at either of the cities of Chicago or Springfield, and shall notify the Auditor thereof and of the name of such agent, it shall be the duty of the Auditor to publish the same for one month in the public newspaper at Springfield, and another of general circulation in the city so designated, if other than Springfield. It shall then be lawful for such bank to redeem its circulation, at the city designated, in the lawful coin of the United States, at a rate not exceeding one-half of one per cent. discount; and it shall be the duty of such bank, during the continuance of such agency, to redeem all bills or notes presented at such place, on pain of forfeiture of its charter privileges. Such agency shall not be revoked until after thirty days notice thereof shall have been published in a newspaper in the city of such agency. *Provided*, That all banks shall redeem their bills or notes without discount at their own counters.

SEC. 11. Every bank which shall establish such agency for the redemption of its bills, and shall redeem as aforesaid, shall have thirty days allowed after protest before it shall be put into liquidation for non-payment of demands made for redemption at its home office, and if the bills or notes embraced in such demand and protest shall be paid by it with twelve per cent. interest from date of protest (and all costs of making the demand and protest) in gold or silver coin of the United States within thirty days after such protest, then the said bank shall not be put into liquidation, on account of such non-payment, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to demands for redemption made at such agency.

SEC. 12. Protests for non-payment of its notes on demand, may be made by any Notary Public in this State. Protests for non-payment of such bills or notes may be made of a package, containing any number of notes of one denomination, and a description of it by the denomination and amount of notes in such packages shall be a sufficient description, and the certificate of such Notary, with his notarial seal that he demanded payment of the same at each time and place, shall be sufficient evidence of a demand and refusal to redeem. Upon the presentation of such protest or certificate to the Auditor, he shall proceed to liquidate and wind up said bank within sixty days.

In case no place of business can be found in the place where said bank transacted, or claimed to have transacted, its business, or its said agency, or in case no officer, agent or person can be found at such place during business hours, from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 o'clock P. M., of each business day, such Notary shall state such fact in his certificate of protest, and, such notarial protest shall, in like manner, be *prima facie* evidence of refusal to redeem; and like proceedings shall be had as herein before directed.

SEC. 13. In all suits at law or in equity against banking incorporations, a service upon any stockholder shall be deemed good service upon the corporation, where officers of bank cannot be found, and such fact shall appear by the Sheriff's return upon the summons.

In every suit against the bank, and in any suit against one or more of the stockholders, a summons may be served upon any stockholder not a defendant, and the judgment or decree rendered in such suit shall be a lien as now provided by law, upon the real estate of said bank and every stock holder so served with summons, from the day of its rendition; and execution issued thereon shall be a lien on the personalty of such bank, from the delivery to the officer. The entry of judgment shall contain the names of all stockholders served.

The property, both real and personal, rights, credits and effects, legal and equitable, of such bank, shall be liable, first, to be seized and sold, or applied in payment of judgments rendered against stockholders on their liability under the constitution and the property of stockholders shall not be taken or applied until the assets of the bank are first exhausted.

If satisfaction cannot be had of the defendants, the lien created by section 17, against the parties named in said judgment, may be enforced as a mortgage by *Scire Facias*, or bill to foreclose.

SEC. 14. The right of contribution on the personal liability under the constitution shall exist amongst the stockholders as among co-sureties, in proportion to amount of stock owned. Guardians and trustees who shall invest the funds of their minor wards in bank stock without an order of some court, shall be personally liable instead of such minors, up to the date of its transfer to such ward after he arrives at age. No transfer of stock shall discharge the stockholder from liability, for all contracts of such bank, express or implied, created or made during the time he owned the same and until the date of such transfer; nor shall any transfer made to defraud creditors, or any other person, nor any transfer to insolvent or irresponsible person.

SEC. 15. If any person or persons shall obstruct or attempt to intimidate by threats, or otherwise, the making of any demand and protest upon any bank, or its officers; the person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be indicted therefor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined, in the discretion of the court, not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. No person or persons shall be permitted to establish a bank of issue under the laws of this State, unless he or they shall file an affidavit, in writing, with the Auditor, sworn before some officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that he or they own fifty thousand dollars of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, clear of all debts and incumbrances, matured and maturing; that he or they have actually paid for the same, and do not owe anything for them directly or indirectly, due or to become due. Every person who shall make such oath wilfully and falsely shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than five years; and such person or persons shall be personally liable for the payment of all bills and notes put into circulation by him or them.

SEC. 17. Every bond deposited by any bank under the Banking law, shall have the following endorsement made upon the back of it, with the date of its deposit, which shall be signed by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, namely:

"*Deposited for and Currency issued upon this Bond, this .... day of ......, 18..*

..................., Auditor,

..................., Treasurer,

*of the State of Illinois.*"

And when such bond shall be redeemed, or sold by the Auditor for the purpose of redeeming the notes issued to the bank, the following endorsement shall be made upon it and signed by the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer, with the Great Seal of the State affixed, namely:

Put in circulation this .... day of ........ by

..................., Governor,

..................., Auditor,

..................., Treasurer,

of the State of Illinois." And no bond, after the same is deposited, shall be negotiable by transfer or delivery, until so endorsed.

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of every bank to furnish to the Auditor a list verified by the affidavit of one of its principal officers, of its stockholders on the first day of January and July in every year, with the residence of such stockholders respectively, which shall be transcribed into a book by him; and every holder of a bill or note of said bank shall have a right to inspect the same at all times.

SEC. 19. Every bona fide owner of bills or notes of any bank to the amount of one thousand dollars shall have a right at any time, upon payment to the Treasurer of five dollars, to see and examine the bonds of such bank on deposit with him, and it shall be the right and duty of every bank a like examination as often as it may choose.

SEC. 20. All the duties imposed upon the Auditor, Treasurer and Bank Commissioners, shall be promptly performed by each of them, and all the powers conferred shall be exercised promptly and efficiently with a view to the protection of the billholder and other creditors.

If either of said officers shall fail, neglect or refuse to perform any such duty under the laws in relation to banks and banking, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit his office; and every person injured by any such neglect or refusal, shall have an action therefor, and shall be entitled to recover three times the amount of damages proven. Any person guilty of stealing, abstracting, loaning, hypothecating or misapplying any bond deposited under the laws in relation to banks and banking, shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction upon indictment, shall be confined in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than fifteen years.

SEC. 21. Every banker, or other person, who shall make, put, or cause to be put into circulation bills, or notes, to circulate as currency, purporting to be issued in conformity to the laws of this State, which are not in conformity therewith, nor secured by bonds to the amount nor in the manner provided by law, shall be personally liable for all such notes and bills; and every such person shall be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined, in the discretion of the court, not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than one year nor less than three months.

SEC. 22. No bank shall hereafter be established in any city or village having less than one thousand inhabitants within its corporate limits, nor in any other place than a city or village.

SEC. 23. Any bank now organized may change its corporate name and place of business, subject to the foregoing section, upon making and filing a new certificate with the Auditor, having first published its intention of doing so, for three months, in the paper of the public printer at Springfield. All liabilities from and to such bank may be enforced in the new name, and at the new location; and its bills in circulation shall be payable at such new place, and protests and demands may be made there. All rights acquired, and all contracts made, shall be and enure to the said bank in its new name.

SEC. 24. Notes of any bank which may change its name or location, shall not be renewed, and all notes in circulation at the time of such change, shall be redeemed, and others may be issued in like manner as is now provided by law.


THE GREAT CLOSING OUT Sale of our Entire Stock Of Winter Goods, Will commence MONDAY, January 14th, 1861. Look for extraordinary bargains. W. M. ROSS & CO., ja12-d358-1m No. 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE! Those Hand Knit WORSTED GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE *And the Holidays.* Manufactured and sold by ADDISON GRAVES, 78 ........ Lake Street ........ 78.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, No. 122 Lake Street.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers —AND— BOOK BINDERS, NO. 122 LAKE STREET.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, No. 122 ........ Lake Street ........ No. 122 CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS. STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET, Have determined to close out their stock of Winter Goods, and in conformance therewith they offer for the NEXT SIXTY DAYS, THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS At Prices Actually LESS THAN PRIME COST. As the following prices show:

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Pacific and Manchester De Laines | 12½c |
| Heavy Great Falls Brown Cottons | 7 c |
| " " Bleached Cottons | 8¼c |
| Good De Beges | 6¼c |
| Fast Color Duchess and Union Prints | 8 c |
| Goods Prints | 6¼c |
| Heavy Mackinaw Blankets | $3.00 |
| Hoop Skirts, from | $00.18 to 1.00 |
| Rich Paris Cloaks | 3.00 to 15.00 |
| Heavy Blanket Shawls | 2.00 |
| Heavy 6-4 Beaver Cloths | 2.00 |

Together with all other goods in like proportion. ☞ Call soon as the rush is great and the goods are "Walking-off." ja10d945-2w

NEW GOODS, PORTMONNAIES, Gents' Leather Purses, Ladies' Purses of Velvet, Ladies' Purses of Kid, Ladies' Purses of Silk, Ladies' Purses of Leather, Ladies' Purses of Berlin Wire, Shoping Bags, Traveling Bags, Handkerchief Bags. A large and fine assortment of Medium Price and the best Goods obtainable. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 & 146 Lake street, APOTHECARIES AND DEALERS IN TOILET GOODS.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. I have on hand a large assortment of PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS. SILVER-PLATED TEA SETTS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C. Ivory Handle and other Cutlery. Looking Glasses and Clocks. China Tea Setts. With a very large and complete assortment of IRON-STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, &C., Which I will sell at very low prices to clear out in consignment. JOHN RANKIN, 17 Randolph street.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, Just published in neat pamphlet form. Single copies, 3 cents; $1 per hundred. The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, No. 121 Nassau street; or by the Publishers, FRANCIS HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt street, New York. ja11 d369-1w

STANTON'S, No. 48 .... Clark Street .... No. 48 NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE, FAMILY GROCERIES UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY AND VARIETY. SOLE AGENT FOR Amelung's Celebrated Boneless HAMS, Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor. FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, IN CANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SWEET CORN, | TOMATOES, |
| GREEN PEAS, | LIMA BEANS, |
| MUSHROOMS, | FRESH PEACHES, |
| RASPBERRIES, | STRAWBERRIES, |
| PINE APPLES, | OLIVES. |

FISH, IN CANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| FRESH SALMON, | LOBSTER, |
| TURTLE SOUP, | HERRING. |

[oc1'60-1y]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUPPLIED WITH BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. F. MUNSON, Blank Book Manufacturer, no1'60-1y 130 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

MUDGE'S American Sherry. THE NORTHWEST PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE. A Great Want Supplied. A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB. Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a Pure Grape Wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, AND WHO, CONSEQUENTLY CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect. Sold at manufacturer's prices by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill. I. R. MUDGE, Belvedere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860. se15-d...

JOHN B. IDESON & CO., No. 115 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Agents for the NEW YORK BELTING AND Packing Company, Have on hand at all times A large supply of their new patented smooth and solid Vulcanized RUBBER BELTING, Warranted Superior to any other ever made. PACKING AND TUBING, *Leather Belting*, FIRE BUCKETS, CONDUCTING AND ENGINE HOSE, Of all sizes and best quality. Lace Leather, Belt Hooks and Clasps, RUBBER CLOTHING, Rubber Boots and Over-Shoes, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, TOYS, COMBS, And everything in the RUBBER LINE. RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

VULCANIZED RUBBER GOODS: Ladies and Men's Gloves, Nursery Sheeting, Carriage Cloths, Piano, Horse and Wagon Covers, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Spittoons, (a new article just received,) Door Mats, Bath Mats and Tubs, a new style of Knife Sharpeners, Parlor Skates, new styles of Fancy Balls, Stationer's Bands, Erasing Rubber, &c., &c.

Hard Rubber Goods: Crochet and Knitting Needles, Finger Rings of various styles and prices, Slates, Pen-Holders, Pencils, Oilers, Cork Screws, all styles of Syringes, Canes, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Napkin Rings, Euler's Thread and Needle Cases, Match Boxes, Studs and Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Tumblers, Bonnet Pins, Soap and Shaving Boxes, &c., &c. PATENT VULCANITE EMERY WHEELS. ☞ Dealers will please make a note of this advertisement in making their purchases. de13-d...-1m

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, WOOLEN YARNS, SKATING CAPS, HOODS, HOODS, SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND SCARFS, CHENILLE HAIR NETS, AND HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS, MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 ........ La Salle Street ........ 41 de8d500-2m

FUR MANUFACTORY. C. M. SPEARS, JR., With J. & A. HERZOG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS, BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c. 65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65 Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d...

TO THE FRATERNITY. Masonic and all other kinds of REGALIA, Made to order, all qualities and prices. Official Setts, Velvet Collars and Aprons, from $8 to $25. Silver Lodge Jewels from $10 to $30, the sett of 12 pcs. Plated [illegible]. Chapter Jewels made to order at any price, from $20 and upwards. Charts, Carpets, Working Tools, Books, Diplomas, &c., constantly on hand. Embroidery of all kinds done to order, with neatness and dispatch, at 97 Lake street, Tremont Block. [illegible] H. K. CARNEY.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by [illegible] STEVENS & WEBBER, [illegible] Randolph street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES [illegible] ing tendency in this age to [illegible] pressive words of other languages [illegible] to incorporate them into our own [illegible] halic, which is from the Greek [illegible] head," is now becoming popular [illegible] with Mr. Spalding's great Headache [illegible] will soon be used in a more general [illegible] Cephalic will become as common as [illegible] many others whose distinction [illegible] been worn away by common usage [illegible] "native and to the manor born."

'Ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad a 'orrible 'eadache [illegible] stepped into the 'apothecaries [illegible] "Can you 'ease me of an 'eadache?" [illegible] 'ard," says 'e, "'Exceedingly" [illegible] that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, 'and [illegible] cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which [illegible] makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in [illegible] be looked on as a safeguard intended [illegible] disease which might otherwise [illegible] too late to be remedied; and its [illegible] never be neglected. Headaches [illegible] der two names, viz: Symptomatic [illegible] Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly [illegible] the precursor of a great variety of [illegible] which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheum[illegible] diseases. In its nervous form it is [illegible] ease of the stomach constituting [illegible] hepatic disease constituting [illegible] worms, constipation and other disorders [illegible] as well as renal and uterine affections [illegible] heart are very frequently attended [illegible] Anaemia and plethora are also [illegible] quently occasion headache. Idiop[illegible] also very common, being usually [illegible] name of nervous headache, some[illegible] suddenly in a state of apparently sound [illegible] prostrating at once the mental and [illegible] and in other instances it comes on [illegible] depression of spirits or acerbity of [illegible] instances the pain is in the front of [illegible] or both eyes, and sometimes provoking [illegible] der this class may also be named Neu[illegible]. For the treatment of either class of [illegible] Cephalic Pills have been found a sure [illegible] relieving the most acute pains in a few [illegible] by its subtle power eradicating the [illegible] Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants yez to send [illegible] halic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared P[illegible] thinking that's not just it neither; but [illegible] after knowing what it is. Ye see she's [illegible] gone with the Sick Headache, and wants [illegible] that same as relaived her before. DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's [illegible] BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed [illegible] the quarther and giv me the Pills and [illegible] about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness. No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" [illegible] lent, so little understood, and so much [illegible] Costiveness. Often originating in [illegible] entary habits; it is regarded as a slight [illegible] little consequence to excite anxiety, while [illegible] is the precursor and companion of many [illegible] fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless [illegible] ted it will bring the sufferer to an [illegible]. Among the lighter evils of which [illegible] usual attendant are Headache, Colic, [illegible] Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like [illegible] long train of frightful diseases such [illegible] vers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, [illegible] plexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, [illegible] Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate [illegible] in the system by this alarming symptom. [illegible] quently the diseases named originate [illegible] but take on an independent existence [illegible] is eradicated in an early stage. From [illegible] it follows that the disorder should [illegible] mediate attention whenever it occurs, [illegible] should neglect to get a box of Cephalic [illegible] first appearance of the complaint, as [illegible] will expel the insidious approaches of [illegible] stroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing. PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that [illegible]? MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy. PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache. MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of [illegible] or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and [illegible] to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, IMPROVING THE APPETITE, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system. The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of [illegible] on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

Special Notices.

How to do it!—If you wish a [illegible] of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. It [illegible] prove in excellence. It removes all Dandruff, prevents the Hair from falling off, restores and [illegible] it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere. ja11-1m

Cincinnati, Hamilton County, [illegible] of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came [illegible] Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhoea for [illegible] two years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal [illegible] in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no effect, as he had received no relief. At last he was reduced to a mere skeleton without even the hope of finding relief; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint and [illegible] recovering his strength of body, and increase of [illegible]; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited. JOHN LEE. Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 21, 18[illegible]. C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace, No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c. it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. no15'60ow-6ly

A Friend in Need. Try it. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists. no15'60ow-6ly

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters. This popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stomachic, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, and for Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly persons they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness and debility, they will give immediate relief, and prove a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS they are an infallible remedy, and are a certain preventive of Ague and Fevers. Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two doz. and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere. S. A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago. LANDON, Agent. ap17'60-dawly

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eye. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver. Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dropsy. If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. Sold by all Druggists. oc9'60-1y

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Importer and Importer of Musical Instruments, having connection with manufacturing in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, [illegible] to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, at THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [oc15d260-1y]

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. [illegible] and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Merchandise. [illegible] for the Piano Forte by the best masters [illegible] Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free [illegible]. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Brass Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month [illegible]. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR. [illegible] Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional experience to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an unsuccessful examination or operation. [illegible] CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had on application. [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, South Clark Street ........ 79, Opposite the Court House. Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.

D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting —AND— PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 84 La Salle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE: Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding [illegible] done to order. Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Scales,

DURYEE & FORSYTH, Manufacturing Company SCALES, Fire & Burglar Proof SAFES, Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c. [illegible] E. SPENCER, Agent, 183 South Water St., Chicago.

HITCHCOCK'S Premium Scales! Manufactured by ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, [illegible] Canal-st., Chicago. All kinds of Scales Repaired.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, [illegible] S. S. DICKERSON, [illegible] 201 Randolph, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] out of Level. No Check [illegible] All friction received on [illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [illegible] WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ...... 86 Post Office Box 2829.

W. FREEMAN, DENTIST, [illegible] Washington Street, Chicago ........ 103 Just east of Clark Street. [illegible] charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. [illegible] Box 2341. oc5'60-1y

Printers' Warehouse.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, [illegible] Washington Street, Chicago. The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large quantities, made from a superior quality of [illegible] either cash or approved paper. He is also [illegible] with a large stock of [illegible] D. P. DODGE, Treasurer.

S'S,
...... No. 48
AN HOUSE,
ROCERIES
AND IN
VARIETY.
FOR
ed Boneless
MS,
OMATOES,
IMA BEANS,
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

...

**Cephalic Pills. Unmistakably Realized.**

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand hi stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

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☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

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Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

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**Constipation or Costiveness.**

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

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**A Real Blessing.**

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

---

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

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☞ Over Excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

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Fact worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

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Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

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☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

---

**Cephalic Pills**
**CURE**
**Sick Headache,**
**CURE**
**Nervous Headache**
**CURE**
**All kinds of**
**Headache.**

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

**IMPROVING THE APPETITE,**

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

**Absence of any Disagreeable Taste**

renders it easy to administer them to children.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!**

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

**PRICE, 25 CENTS.**

All orders should be addressed to

**HENRY C. SPALDING,**
**48 Cedar Street, New York.**

## Special Notices.

☞ How to do it!—If you wish a head of Hair, use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and cheapest preparation ever made. It immediately removes all Dandruff, ... and it is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere. jal1-1m

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☞ Cincinnati, Hamilton County, State of Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for upward of two years, and had consulted, and received prescriptions for his case from all the principal physicians in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to no purpose, as he received no relief. At last he was reduced to a mere skeleton without even the hope of ever getting better; but, by the advice of a friend, was induced to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found relief from the first trial; and in less than two months, found himself perfectly cured of his complaint, and is now recovering his strength of body, and increasing in flesh; and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the hope that others afflicted like himself may be benefited.

JOHN LEE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, August 31, 1858.
C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace,
No. 44 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

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☞ To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c. it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. no22'60eow-d1y

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☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists. no15'60eow-d1y

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☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—This popular Beverage possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and Stimulant, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic Bitters offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, Ladies, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases and Liver Complaints they are an infallible remedy, and are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers every where.

C. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent,
No. 70 State street, Chicago.
LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

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☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers and Fever Sores.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc8'60-1y

## Music Stores.

**LARGEST WHOLESALE**
HOUSE IN
**Musical Instruments and Strings.**
**JULIUS BAUER,**
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line, at
**THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.**
J. BAUER.

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**DRUMS AND BRASS**
INSTRUMENTS.
**JULIUS BAUER,**
MANUFACTURER OF
**DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.**
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d360-1y]

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**DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,**
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Manufacturer and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Reed and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for Piano Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps taken in payment of small amounts). Band Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Brass Band Music, No. 1 the List of each Single Nos. at $1.75 or $8 per annum; also the "Orchestra," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1.00 per number. The instruments parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

## Eye and Ear.

**EYE AND EAR.—**
**DR. CADWELL,**
OCULIST AND AURIST ON THE
**EYE AND EAR,**
Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear. No charge made for an examination or opinion, unless services are required. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address, Randolph street, Chicago. [ap29'60-1y]

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**LOUIS MAUSS,**
**PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,**
South Clark Street .......... 79
Opposite the Court House.
French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames. ja9

## Plumbing.

**D. McFARLANE'S**
**Gas, Steam Fitting**
—AND—
**PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,**
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
**GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,**
**PRACTICAL PLUMBER,**
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
**TO THE TRADE:**
Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 57 and 59 East Washington street.

## Scales.

**FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.**
...
**DURYEE & FORSYTH,**
Manufacturing Company
**SCALES,**
**FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,**
House Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Sugar Mills, &c.
A. K. SPENCER, Agent,
153 South Water St., Chicago.

**HITCHCOCK'S**
**Premium Scales!**
Manufactured by
HAMMOND & HITCHCOCK,
Canal-st., Chicago.
All kinds of Scales Repaired.

**HOWE'S STANDARD**
AND SCALES.
**GEO. S. DICKERSON,**
No. 221 Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
Out of Level. No Check Rods. All Scales received on ...

## Dentists' Cards.

**WILLIAM ALBAUGH,**
DENTIST,
...WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......58
Post Office Box 3809.

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**W. FREEMAN,**
DENTIST,
... Chicago .........103
... of Clark Street,
... for consultation or unsuccessful work,
oc29'60-1y

## Printers' Warehouse.

**CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY**
AND
**PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,**
96 Washington Street, Chicago.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in larger or smaller quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, and of new and improved pages. ... Printing Presses, Printing Ink, Wood Type, ... and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office. ... D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

## Money and Exchange.

**MONEY TO LOAN**
**At Ten Per Cent.**
From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 85 Clark street. B. F. DOWNING & CO.

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**WANTED—Land Warrants.**
APPLY TO
**J. L. LEE,**
del1'60-1y 82 Clark street, corner Lake.

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**EXCHANGE ON**
**NEW YORK AND BOSTON,**
Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oc11-d326-1y Commission Merchants No. 180½ S. W. st.

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**WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT,**
JOHNSON & CO'S
**CERTIFICATES WANTED.**
Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
ss10v60-1y 84 Clark street.

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**MONEY TO LOAN**
ON
**CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,**
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
au21c6124-6m CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
121 Lake street.

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**TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE**
**On New York.**
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders. EMERY COBB,
ap18-1y-c955 Telegraph Office.

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**MONEY LOANED**
on first-class securities at the
**Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,**
**No. 63 Clark Street.**
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted. my30-c658-1y

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**FOR MONEY TO LOAN**
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
**Apply to**
**ERNST PRUSSING,**
**Dealer in Foreign Exchange,**
**MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,**
**Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.**
**No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6**
no6-1y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

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**JAMES D. SHERMAN,**
**BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,**
**No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.**
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
**EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.**
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant.
A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
☞ Credits given on New York and Boston.
[oc29d361-6m]

## Business Cards.

**CHARLES B. WAITE,**
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
**128 Clark Street, Chicago.**
Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. de1-ly

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**PAYSON & REYNOLDS,**
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
**80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80**
GEORGE PAYSON WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
References.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

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**CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,**
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and British Ware, No. 165 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-36-1y

## Stationery, &c.

**CARTER & STONE, Dealers in**
**RAGS AND PAPER,**
70 South Canal Street ........ Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. R. B. STONE.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. se1'60-1y

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**BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,**
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22x32 | 18x28 | 20x24 | 26x40 | 28x42 | 28x38 |
| 26x27 | 24x32 | 22x32 | 25x37 | 26x36 | 24x38 |
| | 26x43 | 24x34 | 20x28 | 20x26 | 22x27 |

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 6,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

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**D. A. INGERSOLL,**
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
**BOOK BINDER AND RULER.**
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office box 3884. my26-d81-ly

## For Pike's Peak.

**ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK**
**Transportation Line.**
**A. WARREN & CO.,**
**General Freighters to the Mines,**
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.
A. WARREN & CO.,
au29'60-1y St. Joseph, Mo.

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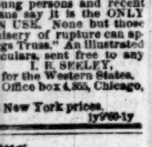
**GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—**
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps and ammunition generally. Agent for Hazard's Powder. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY 186 Lake-st. ap8'ly

## Trusses.

**RUPTURES CURED**
BY THE
**HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.**



This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing, L. P. SEKLEY.
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 194 Lake street, Post Office box 4,855, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. ly'60-1y

## Oysters.

**OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!**
40 CENTS PER CAN.
We are now selling a No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents extra will be charged where bills are charged on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. [de30xim
H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

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**STEVENS & WEBBER,**
**OYSTERS,**
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
**108 - - Randolph Street - - 108**
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc29d318-6m

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**L. B. PLATT & CO.,**
**OYSTERS**
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
**65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65**
Orders from the country promptly attended to. [de19

## Steam Dye Works.

**NEW YORK STEAM DYE**
WORKS.
**WM. YERBURY,**
187 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to. [ap7'60-1y]

## Real Estate.

**TOMPKINS & CO.,**
**REAL ESTATE BROKERS,**
Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,
Have the following property for Sale or Exchange
$30,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property.
3,000 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash.
100 Lots on Indiana avenue, on long time—low.
Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues.
Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property.
Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms.
One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange.
Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property.
A Drug store for sale very low for cash.
Also, Lots on the West side, near Union Park; and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois.
Also, 160 acre Improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale at a great bargain. de18-d866-1m

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**SUPERIOR STOCK FARM**
**FOR SALE,**
**In Kane County, State of Illinois,**
**CONTAINING 394 ACRES,**
Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six Sheds, large Corn Crib, Granary, Ice-house, and Outhouse for Milk Room, Smoke House, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in full view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This Farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.
Terms—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 144, Post Office, Batavia, Illinois. de18d360-4m

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**STATE AND COUNTY TAXES,**
SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 13 Court House.
no28-d359-3m WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.


# Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861.


**Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.**

| Trains Depart. | Mails Close. | Trains Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| **EAST.** | | |
| **MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.** | | |
| 6.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 10.30 a. m. |
| 6.30 p. m. | 4.45 p. m. | 11.00 p. m. |
| **MICHIGAN CENTRAL.** | | |
| 6.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 10.30 a. m. |
| 6.30 p. m. | 4.45 p. m. | 11.00 p. m. |
| **PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.** | | |
| 6.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m. | 6.00 a. m. |
| 6.30 p. m. | 4.45 p. m. | 6.00 p. m. |
| **SOUTH AND WEST.** | | |
| **CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.** | | |
| 9.45 a. m. | 8.00 a. m. | 5.45 a. m. |
| 11.45 p. m. | 9.00 p. m. | 5.15 p. m. |
| **DIXON AIR LINE.** | | |
| 11.40 a. m. | 10.00 a. m. | 4.10 a. m. |
| 9.00 p. m. | No mail. | 3.40 p. m. |
| **ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.** | | |
| 9.30 a. m. | 8.00 a. m. | 7.10 a. m. |
| 9.50 p. m. | 8.30 p. m. | 5.50 p. m. |
| **BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.** | | |
| 11.15 a. m. | 9.30 a. m. | 5.45 a. m. |
| 11.45 p. m. | 9.00 p. m. | 11.30 p. m. |
| **AURORA ACCOMMODATION.** | | |
| 3.45 p. m. | | 10.40 a. m. |
| **ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.** | | |
| 9.15 a. m. | 8.00 a. m. | 5.20 a. m. |
| 8.00 p. m. | 4.30 p. m. | 8.40 p. m. |
| **NORTH AND WEST.** | | |
| **GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.** | | |
| 11.40 a. m. | 10.00 a. m. | 5.45 a. m. |
| 8.30 p. m. | 7.00 p. m. | 3.40 p. m. |
| **NORTHWESTERN.** | | |
| 12.45 p. m. | 11.00 a. m. | 12.30 p. m. |
| 5.00 p. m. | 3.40 p. m. | 4.45 p. m. |
| **MILWAUKEE.** | | |
| 7.45 a. m. | 4.00 a. m. | 11.34 a. |
| 12.30 p. m. | 11.00 a. m. | 5.30 p. |

**Mr. Garrison Striking Hands With South Carolina.**

In the *Liberator* of January 4th, Mr. Garrison closes a review of his thirty years of editorial service to that journal, with the following exultant prophecy of Disunion—an event to which he has unceasingly directed his energies:

"At last 'the covenant with death' is annulled and 'the agreement with hell' broken—at least, by the action of South Carolina, and ere long, by all the slaveholding States, for their doom is one. 'The dissolution of the Union is the abolition of slavery,' said Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, in the United States House of Representatives, a few years ago. Hail the approaching jubilee, ye millions who are wearing the galling chains of slavery, for, assuredly, the day of your redemption draws nigh, bringing liberty to you and salvation to the whole land!"

**Cost of the Mail Service.**

In only seven States and the District of Columbia, in the Union, did the receipts exceed the cost of the postal service, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, as follows:

| | Cost. | Receipts. | Surplus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhode Island | 43,944.40 | 69,057.90 | 25,113.50 |
| Massachusetts | 460,829.35 | 642,955.48 | 182,126.13 |
| New Hampshire | 109,411.41 | 111,076.28 | 1,164.87 |
| Connecticut | 204,195.55 | 207,944.20 | 3,748.65 |
| New York | 1,176,230.31 | 1,681,139.09 | 504,908.78 |
| Delaware | 34,110.56 | 48,130.43 | 14,019.87 |
| Dist. Columbia | 40,029.58 | 51,292.01 | 11,262.43 |
| Pennsylvania | 630,640.55 | 708,555.78 | 77,915.23 |

The entire cost of this service in South Carolina, for the year ending June 30th, 1860, was $254,085.59, Receipts, $113,675.92. Expenditures over receipts, $140,409.67.

**The Treaty of the Allies with China.**

Information has reached the Foreign Office at London of the details of the commercial and political treaty just concluded with China.

The following are the principal clauses:

Apology from the Emperor for the affair of Peiho last year.

Ministers to reside at Pekin.

Indemnity fixed to be doubled.

Tien-tsin to be opened to trade immediately.

Emigration allowed.

Kowlchon ceded to the British crown.

The treaty of Tien-tsin and the convention of Pekin to be put in immediate operation, and to be published throughout the empire.

The palaces of Yuenntinyuen have been entirely burnt to the ground by the British forces.

The bodies of the prisoners who died in the hands of the Chinese have been brought in and buried with honors in the Russian Cemetry on October 17.

Captain Brabazon and Abbe de Luc were beheaded on or about September 21, after the battle of Pahlichow. The bodies have not been recovered.

Indemnities are expected from the Chinese for the families of deceased English and French.

Ministers have left Shanghai for Tien-tsin.

Major Anson has arrived charged with despatches from Sir Hope Grant for the War Office, and leaves this day. H. Raven.

Trieste, December 24, 1860.

Pekin, Oct. 31, 1860.

The treaty of Tien-tsin was ratified and the convention signed here, on the 24th of October, by Lord Elgin and Prince Hung. The same formalities were gone through with Baron Gros on the following day.

The indemnity to be paid by the Chinese has been fixed at eight million taels in all.

The following is a summary of the convention.

In article 1 the Emperor regrets the misunderstanding at the Taku forts last year.

Article 2 stipulates that a British minister shall reside at Pekin.

Article 3 arranges the payment of indemnity by instalments.

Article 4 opens the port of Tien-tsin to trade.

Article 5 removes the interdict on emigration.

Article 6 cedes Cowlchon to the British crown.

Article 7 provides for the immediate operation of the treaty of Tien-tsin.

Article 8 orders the promulgation of the treaty throughout China.

Artile 9 stipulates for the evacuation of Chusan by the British force.

**Fort Union Attacked by the Sioux.**

Intelligence has been received at St. Joseph of an attack recently made by the Sioux on Fort Union. The savages, about 250 in number, first killed twenty-five head of cattle, burned two hundred and fifty tons of hay, cut adrift two large Mackinaw boats belonging to the Fort, and destroyed all the out-houses and a large lot of lumber. They then commenced firing on the Fort. The employees of the Fort, about fifteen in number, returned the fire, killing one Indian and wounding several others, when the assailants retired. It was feared, however, that they would return and attempt to destroy the Fort.

**WESTERN MATTERS.**

Fire.—We are pained to learn that the residence of Rev. S. A. Kabrick at Prairie Bird, was burned to the ground last sunday night. We understand that nearly everything in the house was burnt; and as Methodist preachers generally have no more than the law requires, as regards households furnishings and comforts, this will be a severe loss to Mr. K. and his family. We hope our friends will *feel* for them to some purpose.—*Shelbyville* (Ill.) *Freeman.*

New Post Offices.—The following new Post Offices have been established during the past month: *Illinois:* Bedfordville, Hancock county; Havelock, Cook county; Tower Hill, Shelby county. *Wisconsin:* Bailey's Harbor, Door county; Ixonia Center, Jefferson county. *Minnesota:* Goodhue Center, Goodhue county. *Iowa:* Holt, Taylor county; Daggett, Benton county; Lacey, Muscatine county. *Nebraska:* Athens, Richardson county; Dennison, Gage county; O'Fallen's Bluff. *Kansas:* Abiteme, Dickinson county; Smoky Hill, Dickinson county, Towanda; Canon City, Arapahoe county; Pueblo, Arapahoe county; Spanish Bar, Arapahoe county. *Indiana:* Huth, Franklin county; Pickard's Mills, Tipton county; Slate, Jennings county; Saluda, Jefferson county; East Liberty, Allen county. *Michigan:* Beaver Creek, Gratiot county; Michigan Center, Jackson county. *Name Changed:* Blue Ridge, Peoria county, is Hallock.

Disastrous Fire.—About one o'clock on Tuesday morning last, the dwelling house of Mr. M. B. Patty, about five miles east of Pontiac, with all its contents, was burned to ashes. So sudden and swift were the flames, that the inmates barely escaped in their night clothes. The loss is estimated at from $1200 to $1400, upon which there was an insurance of $800 in a Freeport insurance company.—*Macomb (Ill.) Sentinel.*

A Murder Revenged.—We learn from a gentleman who received a letter from New Orleans a few days since, that Bob Marshall, a young man well known to many of our citizens—having been a resident of the place a few years ago, and employed a portion of the time in the saloon kept by Mr. Chadwick on Ohio street—was killed in that city a few days ago. It appears that Marshall killed a man in Paducah, Kentucky, last spring, and then fled. A relative of the murdered man declared vengeance against the murderer, and meeting him in New Orleans, walked up, and placing a pistol at his head, pulled the trigger and scattered his brains on the sidewalk. He gave himself up to the authorities, who, after examination, acquitted him.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.*

Collision Case.—The United States District Court, now in session, is engaged in trying the important collision case between the propellers Wabash Valley and Mineral Rock, which occurred on Lake Huron in September last. The former vessel was owned in Chicago, was bound from Port Sarnia to that place. The Mineral Rock was one of our Lake Superior fleet, and was bound from here to Portage Lake. The Wabash Valley was sailed by Capt. S. W. Morgan, under whose charge she was recently lost near Muskegon, Lake Michigan, by mistaking that light for the light of Grand Haven. The Mineral Rock was sailed by Capt. Redmond S. Ryder, of this city, who has been employed in the Lake Superior trade. George B. Hibbard of Buffalo and Alfred Russell of this city appear as counsel for the Mineral Rock, and H. H. Emmons and John S. Newberry of this city for the Wabash Valley. The amount involved being large, the case will attract much attention.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Liberal Offer.—E. B. Ward, the well known "steamboat man," of Detroit, says, in a letter to the *Advertiser:* "I have now on hand a sufficient quantity of iron to make seven hundred heavy cannon and twenty thousand stand of rifles. I will sell the whole of it to the State of Michigan or the United States, on twenty years' time, if they will use it in making guns for the maintenance of, and in obedience to, the present Constitution and the laws of this country; and rather than have the Constitution altered to favor Slavery and corruption, I would make it an unconditional contribution to the cause of freedom."

Correction.—We felt it incumbent upon us in a late issue to condemn the premature publication of Gov. Wood's message in the Chicago *Tribune* and the *Missouri Republican* as a breach of faith on their part. Explanations have since reached us, however, which satisfy us that so far as the *Tribune* is concerned, the publication was made through a misapprehension or miscalculation, which wholly relieves the representative of that sheet from the force of our strictures. We are glad also to, and cheerfully make the correction.—*Springfield Journal.*

## Miscellaneous.

**BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY**
STORE,
**No. 138 Lake Street.**
**BARNUM BRO'S.,**
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
**TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,**
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
**SHAKER YARN,**
Baskets, Bird Cages,
**YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.**
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
**138 .........LAKE STREET.........138**
[au13'60-1y]

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**SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL.**
**Small Coal, Small Coal,**
**Small Coal, Small Coal.**
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
**LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.**
**LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.**
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
**Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.**
**Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.**
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my3

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**REMOVAL.**
We are now removing our stock of
**DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,**
From the store occupied by us at
**72 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,**
To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,
***NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,***
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
**Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.**
**BOWEN BROTHERS.**

---

**GIFFARD'S INJECTOR,**
FOR SUPPLYING
**WATER TO STEAM BOILERS.**
All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at their prices by
**HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.,**
de20-d793-1m No. 205 Randolph street.

---

**COUNTRY PHYSICIANS WHO**
DESIRE
**RELIABLE MEDICINES**
**At Low Cash Prices,**
Can have their orders promptly filled by sending them to
**GALE BROTHERS,**
Druggists, 202 Randolph street.

---

**COAL.—The undersigned offers**
for sale the best kinds of
**BRIER HILL, LACKAWANNA,**
**ERIE, LEHIGH,**
**And Blossburg Coal.**
Dealers, Iron Founders and others supplied at wholesale on favorable terms. City orders promptly filled.
THOMAS HALE.
Yard and Office north end Wells street bridge.
ja11-d3'63w

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**UNION SAFE WAREHOUSE.**
**AS AGENT FOR**
**Wilder's, Davidson's, and**
**BACON'S SAFES,**
I am prepared with a full stock of each to
**DEFY ALL COMPETITION,**
Selling three-fourths of all the Safes sold in Chicago for two years past is a guarantee that I will not be undersold. FRED. W. PRATT, Agent.
ja9-d634-1w

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**MALT!**
**BARLEY MALT!**
A STOCK OF
**PRIME BARLEY MALT**
**For Brewers' and Distillers' Use**
**CONSTANTLY ON HAND,**
AND
**ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.**
ALSO,
**SUPERIOR YEAST MALT**
IN BARRELS.
***ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY,***
**13 South Water Street, Chicago,**
se16d39-6m

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**LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S**
**TIGHT LOCK-STITCH**
**FAMILY AND TAILORING**
**SEWING MACHINES,**
**SEWING MACHINES,**
**SEWING MACHINES.**
BUY A MACHINE—One that is fully warranted, strong, well-finished and reliable, one that heavy goods will not strain out of repair.
One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, simple, and not more trouble than it is worth.
One that makes the double lock-stitch with two threads, that will not pull out or unravel.
One that makes the stitch ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CLOTH.
One that use the celebrated WHEEL FEED, capable of handling all materials that can be sewed.
One that does not use Curved Needles, which are constantly breaking. Straight Needles are known to be the best.
One that does not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth.
One that will sew over seams, and gathers without breaking the thread or change of tension.
One that makes the stitch as you want it alike and even on both sides the cloth.
One that is fully licensed under Howe's Extended Patent and free from infringements.
One that will stitch, fell, gather and bind without basting.
One that will do perfectly and easily all FAMILY and TAILORING work on one and the same machine.
One that obviates the necessity of procuring Two MACHINES, one for heavy and another for light work.
**One that openly and publicly Challenges Machines of any and all other manufacture to do as large a range of work as can easily be done on these Machines. Such is**
**LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.**
**LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.**
**LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.**
☞ All orders or communications from Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothiers, Harness and Carriage Makers in the country, will receive prompt attention. A Descriptive Circular, and Samples of Work will be sent on receipt of letter stamp. Collections made on Delivery of the Machines if desired, so that the purchaser NEED NOT PAY FOR THE MACHINE UNTIL IT IS RECEIVED.
☞ Citizens and Strangers call and examine the Machines and their work for yourselves.
**COOK, STONE & CO.**
General Agents for the Northwestern States.
**124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago.**
[no30'60-6m-mwf wtm]

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**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.**
**Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware.**
The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block) is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out his stock before the commencement of raising the grade of the Tremont House, offers extra inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CARBONCLE, CORAL, LAVA, and ETRUSCAN SETT, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatalain and Guard Chains, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the line of Jewelry. Also, Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pie Knives, Salt Stands, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Tea Sett, Communion Service Fruit Dishes, Wine Castors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which is offered cheaper than ever before. Don't forget the number, 87 Lake st. under the Tremont House. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. [de14-d606-1m] H. R. CASKREY.

---

**PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL.**
This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city and the surrounding country who have proved it invaluable for Colds, Coughs, Ear Aches, Head Aches, Tooth Aches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, Frosted Feet, Corns, Asthma and Fever Agues. For Sore Throat and Diptheria we have especially recommend it; not one case has failed where it has been used. For sale at wholesale and retail at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block.
de14-d601-1m H. R. CASKREY.

---

**F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Home-**
opathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all acute Diseases, Acute and Chronic.
Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 63 West Randolph street.

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**LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You**
can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion, Thread, &c., at 87 Lake street, under the Tremont House.
Bullion Embroidery done to order.
de14-d603-1m H. R. CASKREY.

---

**CATARRH! CATARRH!**
DR. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any person, by addressing Post Office Box 4855. Office 194 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

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**HOOPS, HOOPS. — MESSRS.**
FANAR, LINK & CO., at Fort Wayne, Indiana are manufacturing Round Hickory Flour, Pork and Whisky Barrel Hoops by Machinery. The Hoops are sawed and Dressed ready for the Cooper to put on the barrel. Consumers of Hoops will find it to their interest to give them a call. All orders promptly filled and attended to. Manufactory opposite the Depot, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

## Insurance.

**HOME INSURANCE.**
**The Union Insurance**
AND
**TRUST COMPANY.**
**Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.**
**CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.**
Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

**DIRECTORS:**
BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Cambridge, Mass.
MATTHEW BOLLES, of M. Bolles & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Commissioner, etc., Boston, Mass.
JAMES W. STONE, M. D., Boston, Mass.
LEVI P. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge Superior Court, Chicago, Illinois.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Bankers, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, of Gage, Bro' & Drake, Tremont House, Chicago.
M. D. GILMAN, of M. D. Gilman & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
JOHN V. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants and Importers.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago.
THOMAS HARLESS, of Harless & Parker, Commission Merchants, Chicago.
J. Q. HOYT, of Hoyt & Peirce, Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Chicago.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, General Agent Union Ins. and T. Co., Chicago.
D. L. PHILLIPS, Anna, Ill.
ELVIS HARWOOD, President of Wheat-Growers' Bank, Anna, Ill.
JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Griggsville, Ill.
CHARLES CHANDLER, of Charles Chandler & Co., Bankers, Macomb, Ill.
OLIVER WHITAKER, of Henderson & Whitaker, Attorneys at Law, Toulon, Ill.
MARSHALL AYRES, Pres't, Toulon Bank, Griggsville, Ill. no10-d477-3m

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**AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,**
—OF—
**HARTFORD, CONN.**
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
**Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02.**
**FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS**
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
**ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PAID UP CAPITAL | | $1,500,000.00 |
| CAPITAL AND SURPLUS | | 94,100.00 |
| | Par Val. | Mkt. Val. |
| Bank Stocks, &c | $809,800.00 | $809,982.00 |
| U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes | 220,000.00 | 222,030.00 |
| State Stocks, &c | 254,810.00 | 251,822.20 |
| City Stocks, &c | 115,000.00 | 116,000.00 |
| Railroad Stocks, &c | 85,000.00 | 92,164.00 |
| Mortgage Bonds | 80,000.00 | 81,000.00 |
| Real Estate, unincumbered | | 22,900.00 |
| Miscellaneous Items | | 67,739.56 |
| Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands | | 334,546.26 |
| Claims unadjusted and not due | $179,927.65 | |
| Total | | 2,194,100.02 |

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by
WM. B. PATCH,
State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.
**HUBBARD & HUNT,**
Agents for Chicago,
ly18-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

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**PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,**
**OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.**
**January 1st, 1860.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $200,000.00 |
| SURPLUS | 183,320.91 |
| ASSETS. | |
| Cash on hand, and in Bank | $37,308.03 |
| Cash in the hands of and due from Agents | 84,181.28 |
| Real Estate, unincumbered | 6,000.00 |
| Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate | 96,200.00 |
| Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock | 26,200.00 |
| Amount loaned otherwise secured | 1,000.00 |

| | Par Val. | Mk't. Val. |
|---|---|---|
| Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York | $5,000 | $6,000 |
| New York Bank Stock | 135,160 | 140,732 |
| Hartford Bank Stock | 73,200 | 81,932 |
| Waterbury Bank Stock | 11,300 | 11,730 |
| Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford | 400 | 412 |
| Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| New Britain Water Bonds | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Hartford City Bonds | 10,000 | 10,600 |
| Col. Peq, and Ind. R. R. Bonds | 10,000 | 7,500 |
| Accumulated interest on investments | | 6,711 |
| Total Assets | | $383,320.91 |
| **Total Liabilities - - -** | | **$40,704.53** |

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.
**HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,**
No. 1 Loomis' Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as any other responsible Companies; and the attention of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-60-1y

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**QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,**
**PHILADELPHIA.**
**Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,780.76.**
**Officers:**
GEO. HART, President. E. P. ROSS, Vice-Pres't.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer.
S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y.
**CURTIS L. NORTH,**
General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.
Directors.—George B. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

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**FIRE, MARINE,**
—AND—
**LIFE INSURANCE.**
**MILLER & WILLMARTH,**
**Agents for the**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,** | | |
| **HOME,** | " | " |
| **PHENIX,** | " | " |
| **WASHINGTON,** | " | " |
| **CITIZENS,** | " | " |

**PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.**
**CONWAY, of Boston, Mass.**
**HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.**
**Aggregate Capital and Surplus,**
**$5,000,000.**
**Office, No. 150 South Water Street.**
[je2-1y]

## Painters.

**JEVNE & ALMINI,**
Fresco and Decorative
**PAINTERS,**
101 Washington st., Chicago,
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood, and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
no30'ly JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington s

## Paper Hangings.

**WALL PAPERS**
**SELLING**
***CHEAPEST IN TOWN.***
**F. E. RIGBY,**
81 ............RANDOLPH STREET............81
[jy31-d620-3m]

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**WALL PAPER!**
**LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF**
**NEW PATTERNS**
—AT—
**DRAKE & BRO'S,**
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
134 ... South Clark Street .... 134
[oc2'ly]

## Sewing Machines.

**SEWING MACHINES.**
**L. CORNELL & CO'S**
**Family and Manufacturing**
**$40 SEWING MACHINES.**
**TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.**
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and all persons selling or using them are secure against any molestation.
Our Machines are now just where we want them; in direct competition and on an equally popular basis with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and they are still sold at $40 and $50, including Hemmer, (or which we have several styles,) Needles, and everything necessary to their use in family or shop, which make them still the CHEAPEST, LEGITIMATE AND FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.
In justice to our Machines as well as our customers we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. This feature alone makes our machine worth much more than any other, as it is necessarily some risk in buying most machines.
A few of its superior qualities are these:—It uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two common spools, neither being fastened and both in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust and exposes no oil; its lever purchase is greater than that of any other machine; it has but two regulating screws and both are above and in front; the driving wheel is entirely out side of table; it requires no alteration for all varieties of work; it will certainly do nearly all varieties of work that any machine.
If A GREATER VARIETY OF WORK THAN ANY MACHINE, we offer to the hundreds with which we are acquainted; its tension is perfect; it runs easily and still; it bothers nobody; novices can manage it. None other will satisfy where it is known.
We can safely say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as our sewing machines. Three years has placed them in the very front ranks of first-class machines, and though our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased we have not been able to supply the demands of the past season. We can now fill all orders. We have added to our styles the RIGHTSIDE BLAKE & JOHNSON ADJUSTABLE HEMMER, and can now defy the world to produce better instruments for doing all kinds of sewing and stitching. Let every one who is interested in the great improvements in Sewing Machines, whether they wish to purchase or not, send for a Descriptive Circular and samples of stitch.
We must caution the public against unprincipled and perfectly irresponsible parties who have claimed to be our successors, representing that our machines were of their make, &c. We own and make all the machines in the market, and offer a cash away machine of our make in its place. We only sell our own machines. The sole Farr's Patent, and ours are the sole proprietors in the Northwestern States. Address
**L. CORNELL & CO.,**
Post Office Box 21, Chicago, Ill.
Call at 128 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago. de21-d771-6m

## Wholesale Houses.

**SMALL WARES, BUTTONS**
AND NOTIONS.
Worsted Goods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
CLOSE CASH PRICES.
sa10 A. GRAVES,
78 Lake street, Chicago.

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**BERLIN WOOLS.**
Imported and for sale by
sa10 A. GRAVES,
78 Lake street, Chicago.

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**HOYT & PEIRCE,**
Wholesale Grocers and Importers,
**147 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.**
Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialities, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.
Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Monongahela Whisky.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Homestead.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Rare Ripe Cordial.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Old time Family Rye.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Brantonwine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Banana Punch.
Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin; besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.
Also, for sale retail by all Druggists.
ja1-d796-6m HOYT & PEIRCE.

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**TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,**
IMPORTERS OF
**HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,**
**62 --- Lake Street --- 62**
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 4,500 boxes | TIN PLATE, |
| 2,400 bdls | SHEET IRON, |
| 200 " | RUSSIA IRON, |
| 150 " | IMITATION RUSSIA, |
| 35,000 | BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE |
| 225 casks | SHEET ZINC, |
| 16 tons | PIG TIN, |
| 15,000 lbs. | COPPER BOTTOMS |
| 70 sets | TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES |
| 50 casks | BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, |
| 1,000 doz. | AXES, |
| 1,200 " | SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, |
| 30 tons | SAD IRONS. |

**TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,**
oc23-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

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**C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,**
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
**BOOTS & SHOES,**
**No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,**
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.
ja1'61-1y

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**HATS, CAPS,**
**Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c**
AT WHOLESALE.
**1860. FALL TRADE. 1860**
**WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,**
25 ............LAKE ST. CHICAGO............25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y

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**Rawson & Bartlett,**
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**
NO. 20.................LAKE STREET...............NO. 20
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

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**1860 FALL TRADE. 1860**
**H. W. HUNT & CO.,**
**33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.**
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
**Ready Made Clothing,**
And Dealers in
**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS**
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold
**At the Lowest Prices.**

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**1860 FALL TRADE. 1860**
**FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,**
Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,
**Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Ware.**
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles. SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
AGENT FOR
**SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.**

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**TIN PLATE AND**
**HARDWARE.**
We offer the following at the lowest market rates
3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
2,500 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28,
200 " Russia Sheet Iron,
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron,
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths,
5,000 Lbs. Brazer's Copper,
8,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms,
1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 6 to 20,
5,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
**WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,**
sed No. 176 Lake street.

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**1860 FALL TRADE. 1860**
**G. C. COOK & CO.,**
(Successors Saterlee, Cook & Co.)
**16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18**
**Wholesale Grocers**
AND DEALERS IN
**DRIED FRUITS, FISH,**
**WOODEN WARE, &c.,**
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
**G. C. COOK & CO.,**
**16 & 18..............STATE STREET..............16 & 18**

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No. 27 Lake Street } **IRON BLOCK** { No. 42 Wabash Av
**REMOVAL.**
**PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG**
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
**BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.**
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
**Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.**
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
**WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.**
We shall continue our motto
**"LOW PRICES WIN."**
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. [se30

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**1860 FALL TRADE. 1860**
**COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,**
**42, 44 and 46**
**WABASH AVENUE,**
**DRY GOODS**
**JOBBERS.**

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**BABCOCK & PEEK,**
**171 RANDOLPH STREET,**
**Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;**
ALSO,
**CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE**
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
**School Furniture on hand and to Order.**
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-d30 1y]

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**WE OFFER FOR SALE AT**
low prices,
500 Boxes Soa, 200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda, 100 Kegs B. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus, 25 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
129 South Water St.
**SUGAR &C.**
50 Hhds Sugar, 100 Bbls Sugar, 50 Bxs Sugar,
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup, 50 Bbls Molasses,
WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water St

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**MITCHELL & ZAHM,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,**
And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street.
J. G. MITCHELL. [se15] LEWIS ZAHM.

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**200 Tcs. HAMS AND SHOULDERS in sweet pickle.**
100 Tierces PRIME LEAF LARD.
3 Bbls. MESS PORK.
For sale by GRIFFIN BROS.,
ja5-d863-ly No. 5 Pomeroy's Building.

## Commission Merchants.

**W. SCOTT STEWART,**
**Produce Commission Merchant,**
NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS.
oct d3691y CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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**SHERMAN & HALL,**
**Produce and Commission Merchants,**
97.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........97
Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East. ja30 ly

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**CASH ADVANCES.**
**WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,**
**Liverpool and London.**
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
**BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE**
generally, by THOMAS NASH.
[oc7'60ly]

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**MELLEN & OLMSTED,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
176..............South Water Street..............176
Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East.
Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putman, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.
J. O. MELLEN, late of Weller, Mudd & Mellen.
S. K. OLMSTED, late with Putman, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. ja3-d803-3m

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**C. T. WHEELER, Successor to**
FLINT & WHEELER,
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
No. 7 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for sale in this market or for shipment East. [ja1-d798-1m] C. T. WHEELER.

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**A. PEUGNET,**
**Commission Merchant.**
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.
OFFICE NO. 3 HILLIARD'S BLOCK,
N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. Post Office Box 3697.
References.—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. R. W. Raymond, do.; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; S. W. Ripley, Esq., do.; F. Harmony, Nephews & Co., New York; Gourd Freres, do.; Yelverton Bros., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do. [no13ddn
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

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**EDWARD SACKET,**
**Commission Merchant,**
No. 196½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.
Refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans. au26'60ly

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**FORD & NORTON,**
**Storage and Commission Merchants,**
Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. [au17'60-1y] NATHANIEL NORTON.

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**PITKIN & CO.,**
**General Commission Merchants,**
**119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.**
JAMES L. GATES. [jy25'60-1y] ALFRED H. PITKIN.

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**NORTON, ROBB & CO.,**
Wholesale Dealers in
**GROCERIES AND FISH,**
**And General Commission Merchants,**
No. 16 River Street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. H. E. NORTON.
ap27-c20-ly

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**FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**13 South La Salle Street,**
Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago.
JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. L. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable.
no12-d434-6m FLINT & WHEELER.

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**CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
For the purchase and sale of
**GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,**
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments.
F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. [de15'59] E. W. SEYMOUR.

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**BAILIE & SEYMOUR,**
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 156 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago.
JAS. D. BAILIE. T. H. SEYMOUR.
References.—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.
au16-c881-ly

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**GRIFFIN BROTHERS,**
**Commission Merchants,**
NO. 5 POMEROY'S BLOCK,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
B. P. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

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**TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
**No. 183 1-2 South Water St., Chicago.**
T. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.
[jy8'60]

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**MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,**
**PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
DEALERS IN
**Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.**
30 and 32..........LASALLE STREET..........30 and 32
CHICAGO.

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**UNDERWOOD & CO.,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**152 South Water St., Chicago.**
mh22'58

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**ALBERT MORSE & CO.,**
**Produce Commission Merchants,**
186............SOUTH WATER STREET............186
Aikin's Building, Chicago.
Business confined strictly to Commission. [jy30-ly-de

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**WATSON V. COE & CO.,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**
For the purchase and sale of
**PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK,**
No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
WATSON V. COE. WM. L. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
de17'59

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**THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,**
EXCLUSIVE
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
NO. 233 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Refer to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.
[au16e601y]

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**CULVER & COMPANY,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**216 South Water Street.**
B. F. CULVER. [ja4b914] C. H. CULVER.

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**RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,**
**Commission Merchants,**
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago. [no8a586

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**ALLEN HOWES,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
**135 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.**
[je12'60-1y]

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**S. HOLMES & SON,**
**Beef and Pork Packers,**
**AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.**
Office No. 12 River Street
PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
**BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.**
☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. [se5-d5-ly] M. V. B. HOLMES.

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**MURRY NELSON,**
PRODUCE
**Commission and Shipping Merchant,**
NO. 224 SOUTH WATER STREET,
(Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

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**BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,**
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-ly

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**SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,**
**Produce Commission Merchants.**
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. fe20'60-1y
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. R. F. W. ELLIS.

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**ALLEN VANE & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [au15a136-ly] D. STONE.

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**WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 219½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c. on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. [jal'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

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**NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at Nos. 238, 258 and 260 South Water street.
A. E. NEELY. P. F. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE.
R. F. LAWRENCE.

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**CHARLES RANDOLPH,**
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
**No. 3 Loomis Building,**
Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments. fe1'60-ly

## Stoves, Ranges, &c.

**STEWART'S COOKING STOVE**
STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. MITE, Agent at 185 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware ... ja23-d-1y

## Medicines, &c.

**BININGER'S**
**OLD**
**LONDON DOCK**
**GIN.**
**THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,**
Especially designed
**For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,**
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
**A. M. BININGER & CO.,**
(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.
[oc1-d198-6m]

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**FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—**
**DR. PLUMLEIGH'S**
**INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER**
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system.
It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.
One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,
**LORD & SMITH,**
de5-d526-3m 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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**ATWOOD'S QUININE**
***TONIC BITTERS,***
**The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.**
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
**FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.**
This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.
It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating diseases; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.
For diarrhea, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.
One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."
Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits.
For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by
**CHAS. H. ATWOOD**
**19 Central Street, Boston.**
Wholesale and Retail by
**J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.**
no14eod mw&f1y

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**OLD SACHEM BITTERS**
AND
**Wigwam Tonic.**
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
**Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,**
**Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,**
And hundreds of others.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally.
no16'60-1y EDWARD FOSTER.

## Machinery, Hardware, &c.

**DOANE'S NEW BARREL**
MACHINERY.
**WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.**
**$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.**
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:
Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.
St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.
**DOANE & HURLBUT'S**
**Stave Sawing & Dressing**
**MACHINE,**
FOR TIGHT WORK.
This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the stave from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation. Will cut from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Makes $30 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.
Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Crude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.
Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Re-Sawing Machines, &c., and the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dufoes & Co's celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of
HART & MUNSON'S
***Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,***
All perfect and complete within themselves.
Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices.
☞ Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE,
my18c530-ly 139 Clark street, Chicago.

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**CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,**
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
**LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,**
**Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,**
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1536.
fe6] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

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**E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,**
Importers and Dealers in
**Iron, Nails, Steel,**
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 120 and 122 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
[ap15]

## Bags.

**JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.**
**HOPE COTTON MILLS,**
**Pittsburgh, Penn.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Seamless Grain Bags,**
AND OF
**OSNABURGS,**
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1-d792-1y

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**BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—**
CORN EXCHANGE
**BAG MANUFACTORY.**
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 126 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
**Bags of Every Description.**
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

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**CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.**
**275 SOUTH WATER STREET.**
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
[ap1 '60-1y] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

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**BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!**
**FARWELL'S**
**STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY.**
NO. 32 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
**BAGS AND SACKS**
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap8d&wly-4771

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**GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR**
SALE AT THE
**Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory,**
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
oc5d535-2w? 157 South Water street, Chicago.

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**CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &**
QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 8.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted;) arrives at 6.15 (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4.45 P. M., (Sundays excepted); arrives at 10.40 A. M., (Saturday excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

## Railroads.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA CEN-**
TRAL RAILROAD.
250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
**Three Through Passenger Trains**
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.
Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughbridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Lines of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
☞ FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the
DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athens & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Keokuk, Iowa & Co., St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koons, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.
**The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.**
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEACH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Agt, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT Gen. Supt, Altoona, Pa. ja-d-1y

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**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN**
RAILWAY
**DIRECT ROUTE**
To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:
Day Express—12.45 Noon.
Evening Express—5.00 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, &c.
☞ Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Stations.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. DeWitt Robinson, Gen'l Ticket Ag't. oc15-1y

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**BUFFALO & LAKE HURON**
RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.
Train leaving Chicago at 8:00 p. m., Detroit at 8:30, arrives at Buffalo at 5:30 p. m., New York at 10:15 a. m., Boston at 4:30; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot.
fe-14'60-1y S. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

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**MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND**
GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
**Winter Arrangements.**
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Detroit 5:30 P. M. Suspension Bridge 6:00 A. M., Albany 3:00 P. M., New York 10.30 P. M., Boston 2:00 night.
6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M., Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.30 P. M., Albany 7.00 A. M., New York 12.30 A. M., Boston noon.
6.00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.
6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours, Louisville in 19 hours.
4.00 P. M.—Train, saturday only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6.30 P. M.
☞ Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
The 6.00 A. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in the New England States, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad Offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. H. SARGENT, General Agent. feb8

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**MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND**
LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
**1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61**
Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.
6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.
6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.
Connecting at Toledo and Pittsburg with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States.
6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland.
6.30 P. M.—Making close connections and quick time as any other route.
☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the depot.
Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. jc15-1y

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**CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND**
RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 5.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Night Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted;) arrives at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).
Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. St. John, Gen'l Agent. de27

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**ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.**
**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**
The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Two Express Trains daily leave depot, Canal street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

| | Day Express. | Night Exp. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago at | 9.15 A. M. | 8.00 P. M. |
| Arrive at Joliet | 10.50 | 9.40 |
| " " Peoria | 4.30 | 6.00 A. M. |
| " " Bloomington | 2.50 | 1.34 " |
| " " Decatur | 6.00 | |
| " " Springfield | 5.27 | 4.00 " |
| " " Jacksonville | 6.35 | 12.45 P. M. |
| " " Alton | 8.40 | 6.50 " |
| " " St. Louis | 10.35 | 8.00 " |

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.20 A. M. and 8.40 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.50 P. M., daily (except Sundays), arrives at 9.50 A. M.
☞ Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad for Jacksonville, Decatur, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth, with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri, with Railroad Line of Steamer on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 42 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.
JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.
R. B. MASON, Superintendent.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer. del

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**ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL-**
ROAD.
**1860 ........ Winter Arrangement ........ 1861**
On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets.
9.30 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at 6.20 P. M., St. Louis 11.50 P. M., Cairo 4.35 A. M., Memphis 3.00 P. M., New Orleans in 50 hours.
9.50 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arriving in St. Louis at 11.50 A. M., Cairo 3.30 P. M., New Orleans in 50 hours.
Trains arrive in Chicago at:
7.10 A. M. and 8.50 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Through tickets for all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

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**GALENA & CHICAGO UNION**
RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted:
11:40 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11:40 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and Janesville which will take the 11:40 A. M. train, Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 11.40 A. M. train. ☞ Sleeping cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't. 1y

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**CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE**
RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BEE IN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after Monday Dec. 3d, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
9:00 A. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:35 A. M.
12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 4:15 P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at:
11:34 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Waukegan Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., arrives at Chicago at 8:40 A. M.
no30 S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

## To Shippers.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**
**TO SHIPPERS.**
**Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad**
**EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE**
FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.
**Both in the United States and Canada.**
An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.
Shippers by this Line can rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.
This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. If desired, Freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.
Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.
☞ Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."
Contracts given at the General Office, No. 52 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, H. H. PORTER, Gen. Sup. Toledo. Act. Gen. Frt. Ag't.
ja5-ly CHAS. M. GRAY, Gen'l Agent.

## Educational.

**YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY**
**AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.**
The Spring Term in this Institution, conducted by Rev. C. DICKINSON, D. D., and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of February. It is designed to afford and present accommodations for Boarding Scholars in a quiet and retired, with every advantage for an accomplished female education.
Circulars, containing Terms, Course of Study, References, &c., may be had on application by mail or otherwise.
Lake Forest, Jan. 9th, 1861. ja9-d825-1m

# Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1861.

## MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 12, 1861.

The week has been an eventful one. Immediately after the first of January exchange began to decline from the high rate—10 per cent—at which it had ruled for some six weeks, the fall amounting to almost a panic, till it reached 3 per cent., and that figure, though still three times above what it ought to be, gave great satisfaction to our mercantile community. This week the market opened with a rising scale, and it went up till it reached 8 per cent. premium yesterday, where it remains to-day. As might be expected, the demand has become very light, and most of the banks report the market easier to-day, though the current rate is still maintained. The buying price is 7@7½. Banks don't like to give over 7.

Within the last two or three days we learn that large purchases of pork have been made by merchants and shipped east to make exchange. Should the rate remain at the present figure, this policy will be very generally adopted by all who have large remittances to make. It will tend very essentially to regulate the exchange market and bring down the price to living rates. Let the work go on.

Gold—buying nominal at 6, selling 8 per cent. premium. Little wanted.

PREMIUM AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

The following figures show the closing rates for currency, exchange, &c., as corrected daily by F. Granger Adams, editor of the *Chicago Bank Note List*, No. 44 Clark street:

| | Buying. Prem. | Selling. Prem. |
|---|---|---|
| Exchange on New York | 7 | 8 |
| N.Y. & N. Eng. solvent Bank Notes | 6 | |
| La. Ohio, Ky., and Indiana State | 5 | |
| Mich. and Canada | 5 | |
| New Jersey and Iowa | 4 | |
| Penn., Md., Mo. & Free Ind. Banks | Par | |
| Gold | 6 | |

UNCURRENT MONEY.

| | Dis. | Dis. |
|---|---|---|
| Discredited Illinois | 15 | |
| Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., & old Tenn. | 5 | |
| South Carolina | 10 | |
| Stock Banks of Tennessee | 5@10 | |

Milwaukee.—The *Sentinel* of this morning quotes exchange scarce at 6 per cent. premium. This quotation is for Wisconsin currency, making the issues of the banks of that State worth 1@1½ per cent more than those of Illinois. A fine compliment that for our "well secured currency." By the quotations in the card of Mr. Adams, above given, it will be seen that the bills of the Iowa State Bank are worth 4 per cent above our own currency. This is compliment No. 2, to which we desire to call the special attention of our legislators at Springfield, and of the Bank Convention soon to assemble in that city.

St. Louis.—We quote as follows from the *Democrat* of yesterday:

The rate of exchange is still firmer to-day, dealers having themselves bought to a considerable extent at 5 per cent. prem. for bankable funds. Of course to allow them any profit, they must sell at an advance above this. Our banks, with few exceptions, are not drawing at all, it being found impossible for them to obtain supplies, except by shipping coin. And as they are already sufficiently depleted of this article, they can do nothing. Some little sight on the East is making by way of shipping produce to New Orleans, and having the proceeds remitted East from there at about ½ discount. A few bills are making daily on New Orleans, which are bought as in times past, at about 9 per cent. per annum off. But banks do not care to buy those running longer than 60@90 days.

Cincinnati.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The news from Charleston had rather a depressing influence among our bankers to-day, and the feeling generally was to hold up for further intelligence. There is very little paper offering, for no one is disposed to loan at even the highest rates current. The deposits are not very heavy, and balances do not accumulate. Currency may be considered scarce, and there is not much doing in uncurrent money. Exchange is stiffening up. We quote:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Sight | ¼@½ prem | ½ prem. |
| New Orleans | ¼@½ prem | ¾@1 prem. |
| American Gold | ¼@½ prem | ¾@1 prem. |

Gold is quite firm, and as will be seen by our quotations above, has advanced to ¼@½ buying, and ¾@1 per cent. selling.

## COMMERCIAL.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 12, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

| | Flour, brls. | Wh't, bu. | Corn, bu. | Oats, bu. | Rye, bu. | Bar. bu. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. & C. U. R. R. | 772 | 12610 | 483 | .... | 400 | 998 |
| C. & R. I. R. R. | 400 | 1750 | 2100 | .... | .... | 400 |
| I. C. R. R. | 48 | 4960 | 6800 | 2100 | .... | .... |
| C. B. & Q. R. R. | 995 | 1333 | 9643 | .... | .... | 154 |
| C. & N. W. R. R. | 1294 | 9680 | .... | 230 | 1128 | 44 |
| C. A. & St. L. R. R. | .... | 350 | 8349 | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 3529 | 24690 | 26875 | 2330 | 1528 | 1596 |

| | Seeds lbs. | Dr's'd Hogs No. | Live Hogs No. | Cat'e No. | High-w'ns br's. | Hid's lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. & C. U. R. R. | 2500 | 541 | 60 | 42 | .... | .... |
| C. & R. I. R. R. | .... | 601 | 55 | 35 | 129 | 5680 |
| I. C. R. R. | .... | 275 | .... | 13 | .... | 6680 |
| C. B. & Q. R. R. | .... | 485 | 601 | 406 | .... | 15093 |
| C. & N. W. R. R. | 444 | 357 | .... | .... | .... | 1130 |
| C. A. & St. L. R. R. | .... | .... | .... | 316 | .... | .... |
| Total | 3944 | 2259 | 716 | 812 | 129 | 28733 |

The market for Dressed Hogs to-day was scarcely so firm, the demand being chiefly for shipment. At the opening an advance of 10@15c was made on very choice shipping lots, but towards the close buyers held off, and the market was rather weak. Provisions quiet but firm.

There was less activity in the Wheat market and prices declined ¼@½c on yesterday's outside figures, with sales at 80@80½c for No. 1, and 76@76½c for No. 2 Spring. Choice brands of Flour were in good request for shipment and the market advanced 5c per brl. Common to good samples remain unchanged. Some 2,000 brls were sold at $4.05@4.30 for common to good, and $4.40 for choice Spring Extras.

Corn was quiet and ½c lower, with sales of mixed at 28½@29c in store. Oats steady and more active. Rye dull. Barley dull and drooping. There is a good inquiry for Green Salted Hides and the market is firm and ¼c better with sales at 5¾@6¼c. Highwines quiet.

## Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

FLOUR—Receipts 3529 brls. Market active and advanced 5c on choice brands. Sales were as follows—200 brls "Princeton City" (flat hoop), 54 brls "Chicago Mills," 500 brls "Beloit City," and 61 brls choice Spring Extras, all at $4.40 del.; 200 brls "Stevens' Mills," 100 brls "Waverly," and 74 brls "Commercial" good Spring Extras at $4.30 delivered; 67 brls "Rochester" at $4.10 del.; 100 brls "Hendrick's" low grade Extra, and 100 brls (brand not named) round hoop do at $4.05 del.; 73 brls "Arcadia" choice Superfine at $4.00 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 26,990 bu. Market ¼@½c lower. Sales were as follows:—1000 bu Northwestern Club at 83c in store; 2500 bu No. 1 Spring at 80½c in store; 1500 bu do at 80½c in store; 1000 bu do at 80c in store; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 76½c in store; 3000 bu do at 76½c in store; 700 bu do at 76c in store; 350 bu Rejected Winter at 65c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 26,875 bu. Market declined ½c. Sales were:—1000 bu Mixed at 29c in store; 17,000 bu do at 28½c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 27c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 2330 bu. Market steady. Sales 9000 bu No. 1 in lots at 17½c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 1528 bu. Market dull. Sales 150 bags by sample at 46c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1596 bu. Dull and drooping. Sales 165 bags at 44c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 129 brls. Market steady. Sales 100 brls City at 15½c.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet but firm. Holders of Mess Pork demand $15.50. 1200 pieces Green Hams sold at 6½c; 50 brls prime Leaf Lard at 10c.

CORN MEAL—Market dull. Sales 22 bags bolted at $13.00 ₩ ton on track.

EGGS—Market firm. Fresh, 15c ₩ doz; Limed, 12@13c.

BUTTER—Supply large and market dull. We quote:—Dairy, 15c; good Firkin, 12@14c; Common do, 9½@11½c.

SEED—Receipts, 3944 lbs. Timothy Seed quiet at $2.00@2.23 for common to prime. Clover quiet and nominal at $4.40@4.50.

HIDES—Receipts, 28,733 lbs. Green Hides firm and more active, with an advance of ¼c on Green Salted. Sales at the following quotations:—Green Country, 5@5½c; Green Salted, 5¾@6c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Dry Flint, 12@12½c.

POTATOES—Good sound Neshannocks in fair request at 20@25c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens firm and in good demand at $2.00@2.25 ₩ doz.; Dressed Turkeys quiet at 7@8c ₩ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 2257. The market opened firm, and an advance of 10@15c was made on very choice shipping lots; but towards the close buyers held off and the market was rather weak. Sales were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 87 Hogs averaging 333 lbs. at | | $6.20 |
| 28 " 255 " | | 6.12½ |
| 60 " 233 " | | 6.10 |
| 7 all over 200 " | | 6.00 |
| 375 at $5.50 @6.00 dividing on | | 200 lbs. |
| 138 5.50 @6.00 " | | 200 lbs. |
| 182 5.62½@6.00 " | | 200 lbs. |
| 25 5.40 @6.00 " | | 200 lbs. |
| 25 5.30 @6.00 " | | 200 lbs. |
| 82 5.25 @5.90 " | | 200 lbs. |
| 40 5.75 @6.00 " | | 225 lbs. |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Flour.—Demand less active and market scarcely so firm, but prices however without important change. Shippers are holding back for America's letters, which will be here Monday night. Sales 8100 bbls at 5.30@5.35 for super state; 5.50@5.60 for extra state; 5.30@5.40 for super western; 5.50@5.95 for common to medium extra western; 5.75@5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, closing quiet. Canadian flour in moderate request and prices without important change; sales 350 bbls at 5.65@7.25 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet with trifling sales of 3.35@4.15 for common to choice super. Corn meal in limited request; reported 3.10 Jersey; 3.50@3.55 for Brandywine.

Whisky—Scarcely so firm, but prices, however, are without material change. Sales 250 brls at 19½@19¾c—nearly all at the inside price.

Grain—Wheat about 1c better, with, however, only very moderate business for export and home consumption; shippers are disposed to hold off for the America's letters. Sales 60,000 bu good Chicago spring at $1.22; 23,000 bu prime Milwaukee club at $1.30; 19,000 bus amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1.30@1.31; 5500 good winter red western at $1.37; 5000 bu white Michigan at $1.52½; 500 bu red state at $1.35, and 100 bu extra white Virginia at $1.65. Rye quiet, with sales of 800 bu at 74@75c. Barley dull. Sales 3800 bu common state at 65c, to arrive. Corn about 1c higher, with, however, only a very moderate export and home trade demand. Sales 64,000 bu at 71c for mixed western in store; 72@73½c delivered—the latter for very choice. In oats a moderate business doing at 36@37c for western, Canada and state.

Provisions—Pork market firmer for mess, with fair demand and quiet and steady for prime. Sales 775 bbls at $17.00@17.25 for mess, $13.00@13.12 for prime. Beef steady and in good demand. Sales 675 bbls at $4.75@5.00 for country prime, $5.75@6.75 for country mess, $8.00@10.00 for repacked mess, and $10.00@10.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and firm at 12@14c for state and western. Cut meats dull and heavy at 5½@6c for shoulders and 7½@8½c for hams. Hogs firm at 6½@7½c for corn fed dressed, and 5½c live weight. Bacon firm; rather more doing. Sales 50 boxes long clear middles and 150 boxes long ribbed middles on private terms. Lard continues firm with fair demand. Sales 850 bbls at 9¾@10¾ for western; the latter price for a very handsome lot. Butter selling at 10@15c and 14@22c for state. Cheese steady at 9@10½ for inferior to prime.

Groceries—Sugar, limited business doing at previous prices. We hear of only 300 hhds Cuba at 6¼@6c, and 40 hhds N. O. at 5½c. Molasses unchanged. Sales 60 hhds N. O. at 27@33c and by auction 50 bbls at 34½@36½c cash.

Stocks—At board lower. Mo 6s 67, Erie bds 68, do RR 31½, Huds 45½, NYC 77¾, Harl 15¾, do pref 37½, Read 39½, ChaRI 55½, MC 52½, MS 14¾, do gtd 31, Ill C scrip 78½, G&Ch 63½, C&T 23½.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE GREAT REBELLION.

### Facts and Reports from Washington

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GEN. SCOTT AND TOOMBS.

ALABAMA SECEDES.

FLORIDA FOLLOWS ALABAMA.

New Members of the Cabinet.

TWO SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICERS VISIT FORT SUMTER.

Matters in Baltimore.

THE BANQUET TO FLOYD.

Ohio for the Union at all Hazards.

THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADED.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The President has made a formal order directing the heads of the Departments to withdraw all their advertising patronage from the *Constitution* newspaper. The immediate cause of this act is supposed to be the censures of that journal regarding the sending of troops to Charleston.

Ex-Secretary Thompson has replied to the President's letter accepting his resignation, that while adhering to his opinions formally expressed, implying a breach of Cabinet faith, he speaks in the kindest terms of the President and his patriotism.

A private letter from Florida dated Jan. 7th, says a number of delegates from West Florida express themselves to the effect that if the State should secede without a proper general understanding, they will secede from the other part of the State, and all west of the Apalachacola River annex themselves to Alabama. The Arsenal at Apalachicola has been seized by order of the Governor, under the pretext that the United States officer was about to remove the arms.

Mr. Sherman said to-day in the House that after the navy and army bills shall have been disposed of, the opportunity desired by Southern men for debate will be afforded.

It is said that Mr. Taylor, chief clerk of the New York Post Office, will be appointed Postmaster of that city, in place of Gen. Dix, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

At a private dinner party yesterday, high words passed between Senator Toombs and Lieut. Gen. Scott. According to relations in Congressional circles, the conversation turned on the sending of troops to Charleston, when Mr. Toombs expressed the hope that the people there would sink the Star of the West. The General, with much earnestness, asked whether it was possible that he, as an American, desired such an event. Mr. Toombs replied affirmatively, and that those who sent the vessel there would be sunk with her. Gen. Scott thereupon said he was responsible for what he said, and Mr. Toombs remarked, "You have known me for twenty-five years, and are aware that I, too, am responsible." The matter here ended, but the subject, it is said, is now in the hands of friends.

It is probable that the Mississippi delegation will formally retire from Congress to-morrow.

Lieut. Talbot has arrived from Maj. Anderson with dispatches to the Government.

Senator Hunter's speech to-day, advocating a Southern Confederacy, produced a profound sensation.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Lieut. Talbot reports that the condition of Fort Sumter is not so favorable as was believed by the Government. Twenty-seven guns are mounted on the first tier, eight on the third tier, and they are mounting others. The second tier of embrazures is blocked up. The fort, he thinks, can hold out for two months with the present supplies, there being plenty of fuel and good water. The statement of abundant supplies is probably made by the officers to quiet the apprehensions of their friends. Maj. Anderson's brother has repeatedly stated that the supplies were abundant. It is said the Administration is determined to send supplies at all hazards, and it is reported to-day that the Brooklyn will go down, and if necessary, engage the batteries on Morris Island without crossing the bar, while another steamer escorts the Star of the West to Fort Sumter.

It is asserted on apparently reliable authority that Gen. Wm. O. Butler of Kentucky, goes into the War Department. Gen. B. is regarded by Kentuckians here as a decided Southern man, and public opinion is wavering as to the President's policy.

The *Times* correspondent, referring to the difficulty between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs, says, during the conversation, Gen. Scott made some severe remark, and soon the lie was given, when he rose to resent it, but Senator Gwin interfered and parted them. Rumor says hostile notes have passed between them.

In the Committee of 33 to-day all propositions heretofore submitted, were discussed in consequence of Mr. Corwin's report not being fully prepared. Mr. Kellogg of Illinois, Rust of Arkansas, Adams of Massachusetts, Tappan of New Hampshire, Humphreys of New York and others spoke. Nothing definite was concluded upon it; they adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday, when Mr. Corwin says he will make a final report.

The detective officers from New York have recently made discoveries which lead quite directly to the middle party who negotiated the hypothecated bonds of the Interior Department. This party is not known in the city.

Capt. Stone continues to push the organization of the militia in the District of Columbia, and finds that it is strong and effective.

The arrangements making will, within the next few days provide sufficient lawful force here to defy all Virginia and Maryland combined at any attempt at invasion.

It is the purpose of Mr. Buchanan to veto the Pacific Railroad bill, if it is sent to him. His objection is not to the measure itself, but what he calls creating a great debt in the present condition of the country.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Mr. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, will not enter upon his office till after next week, having previously to arrange home business in New York.

There was a Cabinet meeting last night till a late hour on the dispatch brought by Lieut. Talbott from Major Anderson. There is no reason to believe that anything further will be yielded to South Carolina.

It is believed that the bill introduced in the Legislature of Missouri prohibiting the Mayor or Sheriff of St. Louis from using a military force to suppress riot, looked to the seizure of the public property, and hence troops have been ordered thither.

The Senate galleries and avenues leading to the Chamber are densely crowded to hear Mr. Seward.

### Alabama Secedes from the Union.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 11.—The following passed the Alabama State Convention to-day:

"An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact and style of the United States of America:

Whereas, The election of Lincoln and Hamlin by a sectional party avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States, by many of the States and people of the Northern States, is a political wrong of so insulting a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security. Therefore,

Be it declared and ordained by the people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that the State of Alabama now withdraws from the Union known as the United States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of the said United States, and is of right, and ought to be a sovereign independent State.

And be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that all powers over the territory of the said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States, be and they are hereby withdrawn from the said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested to the people of the State of Alabama.

And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slaveholding States of the South who approve such a purpose, in order to frame a provisional or a permanent government upon the principles of the Government of the United States, be it also resolved by the people of Alabama, in Convention assembled, that the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri be, and they are hereby invited to meet the State of Alabama by their delegates in Convention on the 4th day of February next, in Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with these States as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, that the President of the Convention be and he is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions to the several States named in the said resolutions.

Done by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled at Montgomery, this 11th day of January, 1861."

The preamble, ordinance and resolutions were adopted by ayes 61—noes 39.

After the adoption of the ordinance, the hall was opened to visitors. A splendid flag presented by the ladies of Alabama was conveyed to the President's stand and formally presented to the Convention in a handsome and eloquent address. Mr. Smith, delegate from Tuscaloosa, followed in a feeling reference to the stars and stripes, and then invoked the blessing of heaven on the new flag. Alpheus Baker, of Eufaula, then returned the thanks of the Convention to the ladies in most eloquent terms.

The ordinance of secession will be ratified next Monday, when it is believed that many other delegates will sign it.

An immense mass meeting is now being held in front of the Capitol, and distinguished cooperation delegates are pledging their constituents as a unit to sustain the action of the Convention. The secession flag presented by the ladies is now waving over the Capitol amidst the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon and the cheering of the people. The most intense enthusiasm prevails.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 11.—The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night, from the Capitol to the river, while the streets are filled with enthusiastic people. An immense crowd assembled in Montgomery Hall, and were addressed by Congressmen Curry and others.

Mobile, Jan. 12.—The secession of the State has caused great rejoicing here. 100 guns have been fired in honor of the event. Impromptu speeches are being made on all the prominent buildings. To-night the city will be illuminated, and there will be a military parade. $100,000 has been subscribed by the citizens for the defense of Mobile.

The venerable and eminent Bishop Cobb, of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama, died yesterday.

### Florida Secedes.

Tallahassee, Jan 11.—The Florida State Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession yesterday by a vote of 67 to 7.

Tallahassee, Jan. 11.—The ordinance of secession was signed to-day in the eastern portico of the Capitol, amid the firing of cannon and cheers, and the enthusiasm of the people. Hon. T. B. King, of Georgia, made a speech on the occasion, which was loudly cheered.

### New Members of the Cabinet.

New York, Jan. 12.—*Herald* correspondent says James M. Carlisle of Va. will probably be nominated Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Branch of N. C. is talked of for Post-Master General, in case Mr. Holt's name is sent to the Senate for Secretary of War.

### Two South Carolina Officials Visit Fort Sumter.

Charleston, Jan. 12.—The South Carolina Secretaries of War and State went yesterday to Fort Sumter under a flag of truce. There is great excitement and all sorts of rumors are afloat as to their object, but nothing certain is publicly known. The Secretaries remained two hours at Sumter. It is believed the visit was not hostile.

### Matters in Baltimore.

Baltimore Jan. 12.—A convention of delegates from the various counties of Maryland, to consider the crisis, re-assembled this afternoon and passed a resolution requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation for the people of the State to vote on the last Monday in January, whether they want a State convention called or not; and if the question is decided in the affirmative, to hold an election for delegates to the convention, to meet on the first Monday in February. They also unanimously passed a resolution approving of Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and then adjourned.

It is understood that a meeting is to be held of certain filibusters to-morrow, to oppose the Government troops entering Fort McHenry.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall, with $1,625,94, has arrived. California news anticipated.

### Banquet to Floyd.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 12.—The banquet to Gov. Floyd took place last night. Gov. Floyd made a speech, and related the conversation he had with the President, showing a breach of faith on the part of the President, leading to his (Floyd's) resignation. Gov. Floyd counseled resistance to Federal coercion. Secession speeches were then made by Lieut.-Gov. Montague, Attorney-General Tucker, Jas. A. Seddon and others. The temporizing policy of the Legislature is severely commented upon. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

### Ohio for the Union at all Hazards.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 12.—The following is one of a series of resolutions that passed the Ohio Senate and House to-day.

*Resolved*, That we hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the President of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio are hereby pledged, whenever necessary and demanded, for the maintenance, under strict subordination to the civil authority of the Constitution and laws of the General Government, by whomsoever administered.

### The Mississippi to be Blockaded by the Traitors.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 12.—Artillery was ordered to Vicksburg early this morning by the Governor to hail and question all passing steamboats.

Fifteen guns were fired last night on receipt of the news of the secession of Florida.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST AT NEW YORK.

Details of her Warm Reception at Charleston Harbor.

New York, Jan. 12.—The steamer Star of the West, Captain McGowan, has arrived. She reports that on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock A. M., she made Charleston bar, laid to till daylight, when she proceeded to enter the harbor. When off Morris Island, she was fired into by the battery on that point, seventeen shots being fired at her, one taking slight effect on her port bow, and a second, as she turned to leave the harbor, on the starboard quarter. One ball passed between the smoke-stack and the engine beam.

Finding it impossible to land troops, she was returning to sea at 9 A. M., when the fire was continued, several shots being fired after. She succeeded in getting to sea without further damage to the vessel or those on board. On coming out over the bar she struck twice. She remained outside the bar over Wednesday night. That night saw steamer coming out of the harbor, supposed in pursuit. Extinguished lights and was not seen by them.

Same night spoke ship Emilie St. Pierre of and for Charleston, at anchor, which had been refused admittance for having the American flag flying.

The troops will remain on board until orders are received from Washington. She lays at anchor at the foot of Chambers street, in the North River.

The Star of the West also reports that only vessels of light draught of water can get within distance of Charleston harbor to do service, and also those in charge of the batteries on Morris Island are not the inexperienced gunners that were supposed, which was plainly visible from their shots which flew lively about the vessel. The general feeling among the troops and crew on board is in favor of being landed at Fort Sumter, and the men are anxious to return with proper means for offence and defence.

### From Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 12.—A joint resolution from the House relative to the preservation of the *statu quo*, was received by the Senate to-day. A substitute was offered, asking of the President an assurance of the preservation of the absolute *statu quo* for sixty days, except to repel hostile invasions. This was adopted, and the subject finally referred to a Select Committee.

The House, after a hot debate, adopted an amendment to the Convention bill, authorizing the opening of the polls at the time of election for Delegates to take the sense of voters whether any action of the Convention relative to the Federal Union shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, by ayes 77, noes 52.

### From North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 11.—Both Houses were engaged yesterday and to-day on the State Convention question, which has become complicated by mixing State Constitutional Reform with Federal matters. Amendments for a restricted Convention were offered, but no vote was taken on any. It is the special order for Monday.

North Carolina is conservative, and would respond to the proposition for an equitable adjustment of the difficulties, but will have her rights at all hazards. This is the public sentiment here.

### Tennessee.

Nashville, Jan. 12.—The House unanimously passed a bill calling a Convention on the 18th of February, and an election for delegates on the 9th of February. If the Convention resolves to withdraw from the Union, then their action is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. The same bill passed a second reading in the Senate. It will undoubtedly pass a third reading on Monday.

### Louisiana.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—The returns indicate that the secessionists have a majority in the Louisiana Convention.

At the election at Galveston, on the 8th inst., candidates favoring a Southern Confederacy obtained a majority.

Depredations on the Texas frontier continue.

### All the U. S. Forts in Louisana in Possession of Armed Mobs.

New York, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Herald* says:

New Orleans, Jan. 11—All the fortifications are now in possession of the Louisiana State troops. The U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, in command of Major Haskins and two companies refused to surrender this morning. The Arsenal was surrounded by 600 State troops, and a parley was held between Gov. Moore and Major Haskins which finally resulted in the surrender of the Garrison at 12 o'clock to-day. There was no opposition in taking the other Forts.

The Crusader has not enter the Mississippi. The excitement continues very great.

### The U. S. Forts in Florida.

Charleston, Jan. 11.—A private dispatch in the *Courier* says that the Federal troops have abandoned all the forts of Pensacola harbor except Fort Pickens, where they have concentrated, and that 300 men have left Mobile to surprise Ft. Pickens.

### Against Compromise.

Newark, Jan. 12.—The Republican meeting here, this evening, adopted resolutions against any compromise, reindorsing the Republican platform, in favor of sustaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws, and approving of Major Anderson's course.

### Kansas—A Secession Governor.

Leavenworth, K. T., Jan. 12.—The message of the acting Governor, Beebe, to the Territorial Legislature, is mainly devoted to local affairs. The financial condition of the Territory is discouraging, owing in part to the disastrous effect of the drouth. The total number of acres subject to taxation is 3,900,000. The total number of farms is 125,338, valued at $5,640,000. Total amount of taxable property in the Territory, $22,000,000. The total amount of tax levied in 1859 and 1860 was $82,000. About $23,000 of that levied in 1859 still remains unpaid. He recommends township, county and municipal organization for the mineral regions in western Kansas.

In relation to the late disturbances in Linn and Bourbon counties, he urges that steps be taken for the enforcement of the laws and the vindication of the Government. He recommends an expression of gratitude by the Legislature to the charitable who have given relief to the sufferers by the drouth, and urges a repeal of the act of last session prohibiting slavery, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

In regard to national affairs, he thinks the present distracted state of the country is owing to the aggressive policy of the Republican party, and urges union and conciliation, but if dissolution takes place he trusts that Kansas will decline an identification with either portion of the Union, but establish a separate and independent government.

### Milwaukee for the Union.

Milwaukee, Jan. 12.—The business men of this city gave a grand banquet at the Newhall House last night, in compliment to that Hotel. John G. Inbusch presided, assisted by Col. G. H. Walker. Strong Union speeches were made, and the names of Gen. Scott and Major Anderson were received with tremendous applause.

A volunteer rifle company was formed, with the intention of tendering their services to the Government.

### The Ice Boat.

Milwaukee, Jan. 12.—The reported success of the Wiard ice boat is untrue. No trial trip has been made. The boat was broke in launching at Prairie du Chien, and it will take some time to repair the damage.

## XXXVITH CONGRESS—Second Session.

Washington, Jan. 12, 1861.

Senate.—The proceedings of the Senate were opened with prayer.

Mr. Cameron asked whether a vote could be taken to allow persons on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Toombs objected.

The President decided that the rule might be dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Further objection being made, a vast number of ladies and gentlemen retired to the lobby rooms. The diplomatic corps is in attendance. At least a thousand ladies and twelve hundred gentlemen are in the galleries, and it is impossible for any more to obtain admission.

A motion to fill a vacancy in the Board of Regents in the Smithsonian Institute, was laid on the table.

Mr. Gwin moved that the Senate proceed to the special order, the consideration of the President's Message.

Mr. Seward took the floor. He said Congress reassembled this winter in the presence of derangement of business and the disturbance of public as well as private credit, and in the face of seditious combinations to overthrow the Union. The alarm is appalling, for the Union is not more the body than Liberty is the soul of the nation. He avowed his adherence to the Union and its integrity in all its parts, "with my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either, as they may determine, in every event, whether of peace or war, with every consequence of honor or dishonor, or life or death."

After stating that the Union cannot be saved by mutual recriminations or continuance of debate on the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the Territories, or discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States into obedience, he says, if this Union is to go, the latter question will give way to a more practicable one, whether many seceding States have a right to coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in dissolution. He abhorred civil war, did not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the sword; yet, he said he did not agree with those who desire to avert the calamity or advise conventional or unopposed separation with a view to what they call a "re-construction of the Union."

The Union can be dissolved, not by secession, but by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States. Congress ought not to remain impassive. It ought, if it can, redress any real grievances to the offended States, and then ought to supply the President with all means necessary to maintain the Union in the full and discreet exercise of its authority. Beyond this, with proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people, and they are abundantly competent to discharge it.

Mr. Seward argued at length on the advantages of the Union and effect of disunion from all points of view. What is the ground of discontent? It is that the disunionists did not accept as conclusive the arguments urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the late canvass. He said the Constitution did not require the arguments of one party to be satisfactory to another, and said the constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction is in renewed debates and ultimate rehearing in a subsequent election. He denied that the Republicans perverted power for the purpose of oppression, for they never yet held power.

After further remarks, he said he agreed that as concerns the bondsmen, the laws of the State within which a man is property, are supreme, and that on his escape to another State the Constitution regards him a bondsman who shall be delivered on claim to the party to whom his service is due. While he thought the acts of Congress on the subject should be modified to prevent freemen being carried into slavery, he agrees that all the laws of States, free or slave, relating to this class of persons, contravening the Constitution of the United States, ought to be repealed, and was willing to vote for an amendment to the Constitution, that Congress should never have the power to abolish or interfere with slavery within the States.

If Kansas were admitted under the Wyandotte Constitution and the organic laws of other Territories could be repealed, he would vote to authorize the admission of the new States which should include them, reserving the right to offer the sub division, wherever necessary, into several convenient States; but he did not find that such regulations could be Constitutionally made.

Without them, the ulterior embarrassments would outweigh all the immediate advantage of such a measure.

I prefer, when the angry excitements of the House should have subsided, one, two or three years hence, a Convention of the people to decide whether any or what amendments of the organic National Laws ought to be made.

He was ready to vote for any properly guaranteed laws to prevent mutual invasions of the States by citizens of other States, and to punish those who shall aid or abet them.

Lastly, he was in favor of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Seward concluded by saying: I shall cheerfully support the Government in what ever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve public peace and maintain the Union, advising only moderation, forbearance and conciliation, and by expressing the conviction that the hour has not yet come for this great nation to fall. Woe, woe to the man that madly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure, and men in after times shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from sudden and unlooked for danger, surpassed in magnificence even that one which laid its foundation on the eternal principles of Liberty, Justice and Humanity.

House.—Mr. Clark of Mo., after reading a telegraphic account that the Post Office, Sub-Treasury and Custom House at St. Louis had been taken possession of by U. S. troops under an order from Gen. Scott, explained, lest the account might deceive the country, that all these offices are located in the same building. As to what was the condition of things at St. Louis to justify such an act, he knew not. The people there so far have been quiet and loyal to the Union. The Legislature of Missouri is now in session, and will consider what measures are necessary for the perpetuation of the Union. Mo. makes no threats, while she is determined to take such steps as her honor, interest, and safety require; and this she will do in her own way and time.

Mr. Fenton, and others on the Republican side, objected. After further remarks, Mr. Clark asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate whether the Post Office, Sub-Treasury and Custom House situated in St. Louis have been taken possession of by the U. S. troops, and if so, by whose orders; and whether there has been any attempt by the State or municipal authorities to improperly interfere with said buildings, or whether the public property has been threatened.

He said he did not believe the report. [He was again called to order on the Republican side, and objection was made to the reception of the resolution.]

Mr. Clark asked whether he could move only a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker replied that could be done on Monday.

Mr. Clark hoped the majority of the House would not continue to object to the resolution, and countenance military despotism.

The Speaker said objections having been made, the resolution could not be entertained.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Mississippi delegation, stating that they had received official information that their State had passed an ordinance through a Convention representing the sovereignty of the people, by which the State has withdrawn from the Federal Government all powers heretofore delegated to it, and that they thought it their duty to lay the fact before the House, and withdraw themselves from the further deliberations of that body. While they regret the necessity for this action, they approbate it, and will retire.

Mr. Bigler presented a memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia and the town of York, praying for the adoption of the compromise measures of Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. Pugh presented a petition for the postponement of the Pacific Railroad subject. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hunter reported back the House bill to supply deficiencies, with amendments, striking out $900,000 in the clause for the suppression of the slave trade, and inserting $500,000; also that fixing the compensation and mileage of Senators at $13,000, and their miscellaneous expenses at $3,000.

Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution authorizing Commodore Hiram Paulding to accept certain marks of distinction from the Nicaraguan Government—a vote of public thanks, a sword, and twenty caballeries of national land.

Adjourned.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation bill. Mr. Colfax in the Chair.

Mr. Burnett wished to know whether it would be in order to make a speech showing that these appropriations should not be made? He believed from the present movements of the army and navy that they were to be used against a portion of the States recently belonging to the Confederacy.

Mr. Sherman said such remarks were not germane to the bill.

The Chair decided against general debate, and was sustained by the House.

Mr. Pryor moved to strike out the appropriation of $4,338,500 for the pay of the officers and men of the navy. So far as the navy was engaged in protecting the interests of commerce and enlarging the bounds of discovery, he would sustain it; but he would not vote a farthing, he would rather sink the navy in the abyss of the ocean, than that it should be directed against any portion of the people of this country. The dread instruments of death and desolation to be used in fratricidal strife deserved a nation's scorn. The most distressing aspect in our present unhappy position is the prevalence of a military temper in the councils of the administration. An imbecile executive has fallen under the guidance of an aspiring soldier. The sword is cast into the balance. Instead of messages of conciliation to a discontented people, the government dispatches men and munitions of war, to constrain them to abject obedience.

Mr. Sherman rose to a point of order.

Mr. Pryor said he would conclude in five minutes, and confine himself rigorously to the pending subject. He was going to say that although no foreign foot treads the soil of America for a hostile purpose, yet troops are distributed at various points for a warlike purpose. Forts are garrisoned with the avowed object of subjugating and overawing the people of the Southern States, and even in this District masses of mercenaries are accumulating to inaugurate a President in blood. He characterized the Administration as detestable, and in conclusion said he availed himself of this occasion to give warning to the people of Virginia of the matured plans and purposes to subject them to tyranny by force of arms, and to implore them by every consideration of safety and honor to concert measures for their defence.

Mr. Clemens of Virginia said that it would be unjust to himself and the people of Virginia to permit the inflammatory remarks of his colleague to pass without reply. Standing as he did on terms of equality with him, he appealed to him to know—

Mr. Garnett of Virginia, hastily rising, called on the chair to enforce the rules of order on the member from Virginia.

Mr. McKnight—Let us have fair play.

Mr. Garnett—We will not receive aid from any black Republican in this House. [Much sensation.]

Mr. Pryor—If the House will accord the courtesy to my colleague to speak, and allow me to reply to him, I will be contented.

Mr. Garnett—I will agree to withdraw my objection on that condition.

A Voice—Let that be the understanding then.

Mr. Sherman would not consent that any such arrangement should be made.

Mr. Pryor appealed to Mr. Garnett to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Hindman insisted on the objection. If Mr. Pryor should be permitted to respond, he (Hindman) would not insist on his point of order.

Mr. Hill objected to any such understanding. He was actuated by nothing but kind feelings. His purpose was to interpose against inflammatory debate. There were men on the other side willing to accept this gauge.

The question was then taken on Mr. Pryor's amendment, and it was rejected.

Mr. Branch suggested that the House adjourn. There is no quorum here. Members were attracted to the Senate.

Mr. Garnett said he had between two and three thousand amendments to offer. [Laughter.]

The House was here called to order to procure a quorum.

Mr. Garnett and Mr. Hindman, having ineffectually sought to amend the bill, Mr. Garnett said that everybody knew that the present Administration purposes to use the army and navy for the purpose of civil war, as we call it, and enforcing the laws, as the other side call it. We know that these measures will meet with resistance. The Government is being converted into a military despotism. He (Garnett) contended that there should be some opportunity offered for debate.

Mr. Sherman did not desire to prevent debate. This bill only made the usual and necessary appropriation without regard to political evils, and therefore ought not to be met with factious opposition. He repeated, that after this bill and the Army bill were passed, he (Sherman) would have no objection to giving latitude of debate. It was only a question of time.

Mr. Garnett—If you will allow debate on the army bill I will withdraw my objection. [Exclamations from the Republican side of the House of "no, no."]

Mr. Sherman said that it was right the gentleman should have an opportunity for debate, adding that you will find we will be ready to meet you. We know what our duty is and we will maintain it. When the proper time arrives you shall have debate to your heart's content.

Mr. Hindman—Let them take their course and we will pursue ours. I ask no favors whatever here or elsewhere.

Mr. Sherman—There is no occasion for undue excitement.

Mr. Hindman—It is not in your power to create any in my mind.

Mr. Garnett—Suppose you believed, as you did several years ago, that the army was to be used for improper purposes, would you not desire to debate the subject.

Mr. Sherman replied that if he thought the army was to be used for unconstitutional services he certainly would oppose it, but in doing so he would be governed by the rules regulating business.

After further colloquy

Mr. Sickles of New York said, it is entirely just and conformable to precedent in all our parliamentary history, that debate should be allowed upon the great questions of the day. The House is considering an appropriation bill, and debate should be allowed upon it. In this I concur with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Garnett), but I dissent from his declaration that the President is using or means to use the army and navy for an unconstitutional purpose. The President has solemnly declared to the world that he does not possess the power to coerce a State, and that Congress has no such power. I insist he has done no act inconsistent with these declarations, nor is it right to assume that he will. The measures taken and to be taken to preserve and defend the forts and arsenals, are only the performance of a duty imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution and the laws. It is as much the duty of the President to defend Sumter against all trespasses as it would be to employ all the resources at his command to defend this capitol, where we are deliberating assiduously and earnestly to adjust the unhappy differences between the North and the South.

Mr. Stanton always claimed that the minority should have an opportunity to debate. If gentlemen say, after a reasonable time is allowed for that purpose, there would be no factious opposition, he would have no objection.

Mr. Sherman said he was willing, after consultation with his friends, to say for himself that he would not submit a motion to make the army bill a special order until after three days debate, and by running into night sessions every gentleman would have an opportunity to express his views.

This arrangement or understanding secured general satisfaction.

The navy appropriation bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

### Nebraska.

Omaha, N. T., Jan. 12.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 8 o'clock last evening. But little general legislation has been passed during the session. An effort to pass a limitation act, in effect repudiatory of all debts of two years standing, failed. The bills incorporating the Missouri and Western and Pacific Telegraph Companies passed both houses and received the sanction of the Governor.

The weather is warm and snow is wasting rapidly.

### Obituary.

Charleston, Jan. 11.—Henry W. Conner, a member of the South Carolina Convention, died at 9 o'clock this evening. He was a banker, doing business at Charleston and New Orleans.

### Ship Ahoy!

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11.—Before daylight this morning a steamer went to the Federal Magazine wharf, loaded with powder, and left. Her destination is unknown.

### Georgians Celebrating.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 11.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day for Florida, and 100 more for Alabama.


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NOTICE.—At a late meeting of the Directors of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, a half-yearly dividend to stockholders of seven per cent. was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. W. H. WAITE, Sec'y. ja10d23-3t

OFFICE OF CHICAGO GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, Chicago, January 11th, 1861.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monroe street near Market,

On Monday, January 14, 1861,

At 3 O'Clock P. M.,

At which time the Annual Report will be read and an election held for nine Directors to serve the ensuing year. [ja12-d860-3t] JAMES K. BURTIS, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, February 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. ja1-d823-td A. S. DOWNS, Secretary.


## Hon. Chas. Francis Adams and his Compromise—An Able Review.

[From the Boston Atlas and Bee.]

On the sixth of November, the people of the United States, in accordance with the Constitution thereof, chose Electors for President and Vice-President. These Electors, on the first Wednesday of December, in their respective Colleges and in accordance with usage and law, cast a majority of their suffrages for Abraham Lincoln for President, and for Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, who were thereby duly and Constitutionally elected to those offices respectively. By law, their term of office commences on the 4th of March next, at which time, under the Constitution, they will be entitled to perform all the functions vested in them by that instrument, and to receive the obedience of all good citizens. Eighteen times has a President been chosen—and as often has he been cheerfully inaugurated and obeyed. All this, no man living denies. Nevertheless, before they have had an opportunity to enter upon their duties, certain individuals, comprising a large majority in South Carolina and some other States, have threatened to defy their authority, to prevent the execution of all the laws of the United States in those States, and to make them foreign States by secession, nullification and resistance. In pursuance thereof, they have taken violent possession of the arms and other property of the government of the United States, have committed divers other treasonable acts, and purpose to resist by military force those persons in taking possession of the offices to which they have been called by the voice of the American people.

Now, to appease this treasonable combination, to quiet other communities supposed to be in greater or less sympathy with it, and thereby to preserve the Union as it is, or as much of it as possible, and obtain for Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin a peaceable accession to power, certain plans have been proposed. So far as a repetition of our disclaimers of unconstitutional purposes will do it, let such language be used. So far as a repetition of our disclaimers of unconstitutional purposes will do it, let such disclaimers be made. But other remedies more objectionable have been proposed. It is advised in some quarters that the Republicans who elected those gentlemen shall now abandon the most cherished part of their policy and arrange the government so that the new administration shall be impotent to carry it out. To do this, as we humbly conceive, is submitting to terrorism. It is parleying with treason. It is turning our backs—cowards we are if we do it—on principles we have sworn to live and die for. It is infidelity to ourselves. It will make us contemptible in history. Abraham Lincoln has been constitutionally elected. His principles are constitutional. They are patterned on the policy of Washington and Jefferson. We have no bribes to offer, no concessions to make, no convictions to recant to any man or body of men who threaten or intend to resist his assumption of his constitutional functions.

Now is the time to meet this threat of disunion, which, if yielded to, will come again and again to derange the business and peace of the country, and to defeat all just and salutary measures. And if men are wanted from Massachusetts and the Third District to defend the Republic in this hour of its peril, they are ready and only wait the summons. If we had been defeated in November last, we should have submitted, as we always have done, to the rule of the majority, and we now demand that same submission of all good citizens. Massachusetts, though in a minority in the past more than almost any State, has always thus gracefully submitted. We thought we had won a triumph for our country and for freedom on November 6th, and the world would hiss us from the stage if we allowed it to be taken from us through pusillanimity. When Andrew Jackson was President, on being told in a Cabinet Council by Edward Livingston that a measure under consideration would probably raise a clamor, he replied, with an emphasis peculiarly his own, "*I care nothing about clamors, sir, mark me! I do precisely what I think just and right.*" Inspired by that sentiment, one noble man, more interested personally than any other human being, stands firm, stiffening the backs of weak brethren, and bidding them bate not a jot of heart or hope. God bless Abraham Lincoln!

These remarks we have made preparatory to a criticism, painful to us, on the recent course of Charles Francis Adams as a member of the Committee of Thirty-three. According to the received reports, he has on that Committee sustained two propositions, proposing one of them himself. One is an amendment to the Constitution, providing that *no amendment to that instrument relative to slavery shall ever be made unless proposed by a slave State and adopted by all the States.* The other is an act of Congress enabling New Mexico to form a State Constitution and *to be admitted into the Union as a State, free or slave, as she shall come.* We believe that in some reports this last proposition has been coupled with the admission of Kansas, but we are not fully advised on this point. The last measure was opposed, we understand, by Morrill of Vermont, Tappan of New Hampshire, Washburne of Wisconsin and Kellogg of Illinois. We do believe that the two propositions are at variance with Republican doctrines and compromise the integrity of our cause.

And first, of the constitutional amendment—and of this briefly. We protest against binding ourselves and other generations to come by any new guarantees of slavery. We take the Constitution as it is, and we mean to be faithful to it. We have disclaimed the power or the intention to abolish slavery in the States by Congressional legislation. But we cannot submit to the humiliation of putting any more clauses referring to slavery in that instrument, at the bidding of the slave interest. If our fathers are to be excused for doing something of the kind when they were weak, and in peril of foreign or savage foes, we have no excuse now, when we are strong and in no such peril. If the slaveholding interest now maintains that the Constitution does not secure the perpetuity of slavery, and prevent its being indirectly and accidentally discouraged by the North, we answer that we know it, that we bless God that it does not, and our fathers did not intend that it should.

The amendment is objectionable in the first place, because it implies that it is needed to secure the South against unconstitutional acts of ours which we have always disclaimed, carrying with it an implication that our disclaimers are insincere and not to be relied on. In the second place, it creates an invidious discrimination between communities within the jurisdiction of the Constitution, unknown to our political system, allowing a slave State to initiate amendments on one subject, and denying the same power to a free State. Such a discrimination is personally offensive, and conflicts with the equality of States. In the third place, it assigns a superior, dictatorial position in the Constitution to the slave interest, denied to the agricultural, or manufacturing or mining or commercial interest, or any other interest or power in the country. In the fourth place, it foists into the blameless text of the Constitution the odious word "slave," which our fathers spurned. Lastly, it is a humiliation unbecoming the time and the occasion.

We care not if other free State members of the Committee may have sustained Mr. Adams in this proposition. Some of them are not made of the stuff we could desire. Of the better portion, he is the natural chief. And how can the private be brave, when the captain retreats? We know his just and merited influence, derived from his past career, his learning, his merited reputation, to say nothing of social and ancestral considerations, and when he went wrong, we can well appreciate how difficult it would have been for others to remain right.

The second proposition, that relative to the admission of New Mexico, is even more vicious than the first, because it is an abandonment, as we humbly conceive, of doctrines we have a million times affirmed, and because its practical result may be to add an immense slave region to our States. We do not know the boundaries of the proposed State, but the area of New Mexico is 238,507 square miles, thirty times as large as that of Massachusetts—by no means an indifferent territory. It lies east of Texas. We may remark in passing that if Louisiana, Florida and Texas were admitted into the Union as slave States because they were slave territories when acquired, certainly New Mexico, dedicated to freedom by Mexican law, should be preserved free against all chances and experiments.

The reasons for allowing the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and come into the Union as a *free or slave* State, according to their choice, have not yet fully transpired; but we will consider those which have been reported to us through the newspapers and otherwise.

In the first place it is said that New Mexico is now entitled to be so admitted when she is prepared to become a State, by virtue of *an unrescinded contract* contained in the act creating her territorial government, which was one of the series of Compromise measures passed in 1850. In that act there was a provision "that when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

We deny the existence of any such contract in this provision or elsewhere. It is an ordinary statute, repealable like any other. It was a mere declaration of the legislative mind at that time subject to be changed thereafter. It is not a treaty with a foreign power. It is not a charter protected by the clause of the Constitution relative to "the obligations of contracts." There are no covenants or agreements, and no terms of covenant and agreement in it. There is no consideration expressed, and nothing from which it can be implied. There is no party with whom any covenant was made. The individual citizens of New Mexico, residing there in 1850, and petitioning for such act and for such provision, are not such a party. Else it would be proper to send a commission to New Mexico to inquire who did reside there then and thus petition—whether they are alive, and whether they will consent to a rescission of such contract, all of which is absurd. Nor can such party be the people of New Mexico as a whole, for there was no organized people in existence while the act was passing. The act itself created them. New Mexico was not a foreign power, she was not even a State, she was not a body of any kind capable of making a contract or receiving one. There is not a single element of a contract in the whole transaction. The provision in question was no more irrepealable than a provision limiting the number of judges, or defining the duties of officers, subject to be changed as should seem thereafter just and convenient. Congress could prescribe new regulations to meet new exigences, just as it can for the District of Columbia or Fort Moultrie.

But if this provision be a contract, see under what a load we groan. The same provision is in the act creating a Territorial government for Utah, passed at the same session. The same provision is in the act creating such a government for Kansas as also for Nebraska. Have we, therefore contracted to admit New Mexico, Utah, Kansas and Nebraska as slave States if they desire? Have we thus pledged the continent to slavery? Stephen A. Douglas may have done so, but Massachusetts, thank God, has not done it, and Republicans have never so regarded it. There is a stronger case where such an obligation has been denied. The resolutions annexing Texas have sometimes been regarded as in the nature of a treaty, she being at the time a foreign power. In them, it was provided that "such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people asking admission may desire." Both Horace Mann, a predecessor of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Seward in Congress denied in 1850, any obligation to admit any more slave States from Texas—and if there was no obligation in that case, there certainly is none in this. Besides, no one Congress has the Constitutional power to make such a provision to anticipate and fetter the powers of its successors. The Free Soil Convention at Pittsburg in 1852, characterized that provision in the Compromise measures of 1850 as an attempt to impose *unconstitutional limitations* on the power of Congress and of the people. Mr. Adams was a member of that Convention, and we have some reason to suppose that the declaration of principles met his convictions then.

But if, upon any ingenious theory, a contract can be found in the acts referred to, it could only be made with the slaveholding interest, and all such were swept away by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. On the 30th day of May, 1854, a *tabula rasa* was made. Henceforward the slaveholding interest could stand only on constitutional rights, and no longer on statutes or compromises assumed to have a constitutional sanctity. On the night of March 3d, 1854, as the bill was about to pass the Senate, William H. Seward thus closed his final protest: "Through all the darkness and gloom of the present hour, bright stars are breaking that inspire me with hope, and excite me to perseverance. They show that the day of compromises has past forever, and that henceforward all great questions between Freedom and Slavery legitimately coming here—and none other can come—shall be decided, as they ought to be, upon their merits, by a fair exercise of legislative power, and not by bargains of equivocal prudence, if not of doubtful morality." Such words spoke the judgment and determination of the Free States at that time.

Passing from the question of obligation, it is said that slavery cannot go into New Mexico, because of climate, of population, small number of slaves, and the influence of President Lincoln's administration; and therefore we can afford to make the concession, even though it conflicts with our declared policy. Who has authority to give that pledge? We know too well the influence of a slaveholding capitalist in new communities where the non-slaveholders are poor. We cannot trust much a population so little enlightened as that of New Mexico. If Congress had already, as was its duty and right prohibited slavery in New Mexico, and the people thereof were not now embarrassed by its presence, there would be a more plausible pretext for submitting the question to the accidents of a popular vote. Besides, we must not forget that there is no Republican press there, and it would not be safe to establish one there under the present code. Even though we had the appointment of the officers, we know not the local influences which might operate upon them, and make them wink at the initiation of slavery into the Territory; and we protest against Congress incumbering the appointees of President Lincoln with duties which belong to themselves. We do know that slavery exists there to-day, by the will of the people, expressed in their laws,—and those laws of the most barbarous character—dooming white men to serfdom as well as black men to slavery, and allowing them both to be flogged with merciless cruelty. We want to see those laws repealed before we can trust a free State sentiment which may be reported to exist in New Mexico. And besides, in offering this proposition to the slave States, as an inducement to them to submit to the authority of President Lincoln, it is assumed that the Representatives of those States, who understand New Mexico better than we do, expect that they have at least a fair chance of making slave States out of it by means of such a measure.

No; slavery can go where sin can go, and the codes and customs of a thoroughly organized Christian commonwealth have not already made it impossible. At this moment, our eye glances along the burning page of Horace Mann—our Representative of blessed memory—where, with a rhetoric which only he could command, and in relation to this very New Mexico, he riddles the fallacy of reasoning from physics to metaphysics; of determining the law of the spirit by geographical phenomena; of settling by mountains and rivers, and not by the Ten Commandments, a great question of human duty. We wish we could quote the pertinent language of Mr. Seward on the same subject, in his speech on the Compromise measures of 1850, but space does not permit. Finally, on this point, setting aside calculations of chances, as our fathers did in the case of the Northwest Territory, we prefer to tread in the well-worn paths which they first marked out.

There are those, we know, who approve of the position of Mr. Adams. The *Post* and *Courier* have given him friendly recognition. There may be timid, half-believing Republicans who are willing to accept it. Some men without convictions may rejoice, for it leaves them free to barter away our cause, no breakwater as they think, being left to resist the swell of a reaction. But from the West, from the Republicans who have grown up under the teachings of Abraham Lincoln, comes a different voice. They tell us that they made more votes in Egypt by the odious slave code of New Mexico than by all other reasons, and they stand amazed at Mr. Adams' position.

It is said by a Washington correspondent of the *Traveller* that business men have written to Mr. Adams, imploring him to do something to assuage the storm. It may be so. But Mr. Adams should uphold the courage of such. He can see lights they cannot see, and hear voices they cannot hear. From the serene altitudes of history and philosophy he can beckon them to be of good cheer. Historian as he is, statesman as he should be, he knows that in times like this, when a mere expedient may defeat the very end it was designed to effect, principles alone are the safe guide. The temper of his constituents is firm. Even among merchants with southern trade we have heard it said, with beautiful heroism, "We will lose all rather than compromise the rights of freedom." It was the most glorious day in the life of John Adams, not when he stood in the presence of George III., the first ambassador of the triumphant colonies, or later, when he took the oath as President of the United States, but when in the darkest of colonial struggles he set his face against compromises, and walked the streets of Philadelphia, the countenance of John Dickinson averted from him. An Adams never won fame in making compromises.

Said Abraham Lincoln in his speech at the Cooper Institute, the best considered speech of his life, full of wisdom and hope, and fit for the hour:

"Wrong as we think slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation; but can we, while our votes will prevent it, allow it to spread into the National Territories, and to overrun us here in these free States? If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty, fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of those *sophistical contrivances* wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—*contrivances such as groping for some middle ground* between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who shall be neither a living man nor a dead man—such as a policy of 'don't care' on a question about which all true men do care—*such as Union appeals beseeching true Union men to yield to disunionists*, reversing the divine rule, and calling, not the sinners, but the righteous to repentance—such as invocations to Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said, and undo what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by *false accusations* against us, *nor frightened from it by menances of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves.* LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT, *and in that faith let us, to the end* DARE TO DO OUR DUTY, AS WE UNDERSTAND IT."

### Mr. Cameron.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

Gen. Cameron has decided that he will not accept a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. Cameron threw his influence for Mr. Wilmot for the United States Senate, and was beaten, and Mr. Wilmot's election being a part of the programme upon which Cameron was to have a seat in the Cabinet, he gracefully surrenders the portfolio placed in his hands, and it is not at all unlikely if, after this breeze, a Cabinet minister is selected from Pennsylvania that Wilmot will be the man. It is possible that Pennsylvania may be passed over altogether, a result much to be desired by many leading Republicans. In that event Mr. Lincoln may be induced to extend the Treasuryship to Mr. Chase of Ohio.


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The Exhibition and drawing for the works will be continued to February. ja11x3w

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By having a large number of teams, and our yards being located in different parts of the city, we are enabled to deliver all orders at very short notice and at the lowest market prices.

We have also on hand a good supply of the Hazleton, Lehigh, Foundry Coal. Also, Egg and Nut Sizes, to which we especially call your attention at this time. The Nut Coal is small and suitable for the Littlefield and Railroad Stoves.

Offices and Yards, 141 North Water Street, near Clark; 126 Canal street, near Adams; and east end of Polk street Bridge.

Come and see us before you buy. Respectfully yours, PRICE & MORRIS. ja10d844-3w

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes and other instruments of writing. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that all authority to use or sign my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other instruments of writing of whatever name or kind, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by my said son in my name or otherwise, after this date.

Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1860. JOHN PHILLIPS. ja1x1m

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 25 Clark street (up stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.

N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it. oc18'60-1y

REMOVAL.—THE GREAT UNION BAND

Has Removed to 134 Randolph street,

ja3x1w [Opposite the Briggs' House.]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a Gentleman and Wife, Room and Board, including fire, gas, &c. in a private family, for which a good price will be paid. Address "G. S.," Tribune Office. ja12x1t

WANTED—A respectable lad, in a business house. One residing with his parents preferred. Small pay. Address "C. B.," P. O. Box 4374. ja12x1t

WANTED.—A large heavy horse, suitable for a heavy dray, and young; for which cash will be paid. Apply at 163 Kinzie street, (up stairs.) ja12x1t

WANTED—A situation as House-keeper by a respectable lady, and also a place as Governess and Sewing for her daughter. Would like to be employed together. Reference given and required. Address "A. B.," at this office. ja12x1t

WANTED—A gentleman desires Board in a private family where there are no other boarders. He is willing to pay a liberal price if he can get a place to suit. South Side preferred. Address P. O. Box 1007. ja12x1w

WANTED.—Agents in every city and town in the West, with $5 or $10 capital, can make from $3 to $10 a day. Sample sent on receipt of fifty cents in stamps. J. H. JOHNSON, 70 State street, P. O. box 4233, Chicago, Ill. ja1-d780-1m

WANTED.—A Partner in the Flouring Business, at the

INDUSTRIAL MILLS, NILES, MICH.

ja2x3w L. BINGHAM, Proprietor.

INFORMATION WANTED—The undersigned Administrators of the estate of Roxanna Bliss (whose maiden name was Roxanna Webster), late of Springfield, Massachusetts, deceased, have in their hands a certain amount of money, to be distributed among the lawful heirs of said deceased. Before that can be done, it must be ascertained whether any or either of the following persons, to-wit:—Joseph Webster, Roswell Webster and Isaac Webster were alive August 17th, A. D. 1858, that being the time of her decease. Said persons were her brothers, and moved into the Western country fifty or sixty years ago. Should this notice be read by either of said brothers, or by their children, they will please give the desired information to the undersigned without delay.

HORACE WEBSTER, ALBERT W. ALLEN, } Administrators.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 13, 1860. de22-d719-eoat-St

HOUSE WANTED—A Lady now on the North Side wishes to rent

One Good Sized House or Two Medium Sized Ones,

Adjoining each other, in a block to be located on the South Side, north of Monroe street if possible. The House or Houses must have

All the Modern Conveniences,

And must be in a pleasant locality. Brick preferred. She will take immediate possession or will wait until the 1st of May, as may be agreed upon. Address Post Office Box 3473, or apply at 136 South Water street. ja1-1wx

For Sale.

FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, In quantities to suit purchasers. 3,000 Cords Good Hemlock Wood. 3,000 Cords Beach and Maple Wood. To be delivered in the Spring. Also, will cut to order, 300,000 ft. Square Timber. HOYT & BENTON, Lumber Dealers, Old street. Address Box 553. ja10d847-1w

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling front and good cellar, east front with fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 46 Van Buren street. de29-d773-1m

FOR SALE—A First-Class House. The subscriber will sell his House and Lot situated on southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, for one-half what it cost four years ago. Lot 71 feet front on Wabash avenue, 180 feet on Twelfth street. A large portion of the purchase money may lay three years at 10 per cent interest. Immediate possession given. Furniture will be sold to purchaser if wanted. A. FRISBIE, No. 7 Clark street. ja12x1t

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

A HOUSE AND LOT

On West Jackson street, near Desplaines street, W. D.,

PRICE, $2,000.

Terms—Part cash and part on time. Apply to J. S. JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street.

TITLE PERFECT. ja11-d852-m

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention. HENRY H. SHUFELDT, 18 Dearborn st. Post Office Drawer 6127. de20x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board can be obtained at 84 Adams St. ja7-2wx

BOARDING—At 278 State Street, corner of Van Buren, by the week and day. Furnished and unfurnished rooms for families and single gentlemen. Room for 150 Day Boarders. ja3x1w

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de18x1m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—The Dwelling, No. 11 Michigan Avenue, (lately occupied by Jerome Beecher, Esq.,) with all the modern improvements, with good Barn, &c. Also, some Furniture and other Fixtures, Carpets, &c., for sale if tenant wish them. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, No. 97 South Clark street. ja9-d835-1w

TO RENT.—A desirable house on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street, with water, gas, stable and good cellar. Rent low. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 122 South Water street, or CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 South Lasalle street, over the Old Custom House. ja3x1w

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,

ONE LARGE HALL.

Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de15-d660-1m

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.


## Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S. Cook County Circuit Court, February Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. David B. Stout, and John L. Demick.

Public notice is hereby given to the said David B. Stout and John L. Demick that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 26th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins and against the estate of the said David B. Stout and John L. Demick for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents, directed to the Sheriff of Stephenson County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now therefore, unless you, the said David B. Stout and John L. Demick shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the 3d Monday of February, A. D. 1861, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer, and Nathan W. Perkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. M. CHURCH, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y. ja14d870-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Samuel S. Hayes and Lizzie J., his wife, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, did on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1856, execute to the undersigned a certain Deed of Trust which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book 116 of Deeds, page 256, which deed conveyed the property hereinafter mentioned in trust to secure the indebtedness in the said Trust Deed described.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the said indebtedness, and there is now due and unpaid thereof the sum of $9,000 of principal and $1,800 for interest, payable at the Broadway Bank in the city of New York.

And, whereas, the legal holder of the said indebtedness hath made application to me to sell the property in said Trust Deed described on account of such default and in accordance with the provisions of the said deed.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of said Trust Deed, I shall on the fifteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said Trust Deed described which are as follows, viz: Lots eight (8) and thirteen (13) in block one (1), and lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4) in block (4) all in Union Park Addition to Chicago, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title and interest and equity of redemption which the said Hayes and wife have in and to said premises, or which the undersigned has in the same under and by virtue of said deed. E. C. LARNED, Trustee.

Chicago, January 4, 1861. ja5d804-10t


RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed Receivers of the Bishop Hill Colony, by the Hon. Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit Court of the State of Illinois. Under this appointment and in accordance with the writ of said Court, we have taken possession of the property of said Bishop Hill Colony, both personal and real, and in accordance with the assignment mentioned and of the same to all parties interested.

All persons having claims against the Bishop Hill Colony either in note or unsettled account are requested to forward statements of the same at once.

All persons indebted to the Bishop Hill Colony are requested to make immediate payment of the same to the undersigned at once, as they alone are authorized to adjust and receive the same until further notice.

All communications will be addressed to Wheeler B. Sweet, Galva, Henry County, Illinois.

GEO. A. MORSE, CLAUDIUS JONES, OLOF JOHNSON, WHEELER B. SWEET, } Receivers.

ja7-3taw3w-a3tw

BANKING HOUSE OF

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted. oc27-60-1y

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER, 18 Randolph street. oc20d113-6m

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any offensive matter. Orders directed Chas. Kuns, Chicago P. O. Box 4149 will receive prompt attention. no21x1m

POTE & RICHARDSON, Manufacturers of Hominy, Grits, Corn Meal, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Samp, &c., corner of Harrison and Griswold streets. Orders solicited. Post Office address Box 1154. Highest cash price paid for White Flint Corn. de8x3w

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY

TAKEN AT PAR,

For Oak, Ash, Black Walnut, Cherry and White Wood Lumber, at Cash Prices, from our yard, corner Old and Grove streets, Chicago. WALLACE & HOLMES, de13-d638-1m (Late John S. Wallace.)

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., No. 119 South Water st. ja7d763-1y

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 28 La Salle street. Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. [ap12]

THE SANCTUS.—A Collection of Church Music, fully complete in every department; adapted to the worship of all Protestant Denominations. By Edward Hamilton. The tunes in this volume are easy to learn and easy to sing, being written within the compass of ordinary voices. Price, 75 cents. Per dozen, $7.50. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled at short notice and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & WEBBER.


Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE OF SALE.—[illegible]

December 15th, 1860. SAMUEL F. [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible] Oliver, Henry Yarwood [illegible] ... Public notice is hereby given [illegible] Master in Chancery of said Superior Court [illegible] Dated December 15th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. [illegible]

GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, Term, A. D. 1860. [illegible] Chancery. [illegible]

JNO. LYLE KING, Compl't's Sol'r.

MORTGAGE SALE.—[illegible]

FARWELL & SMITH, Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]

STARK & BEAM, Compl't's Sol'rs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—[illegible]

J. M. PARKER, Attorney. Chicago, Dec. 19th, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Joseph Arthers did make, execute [illegible] Simeon Beaver his certain indenture [illegible] Chicago, January 10th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—of Cook County. [illegible] Chicago, January 7th, 1861.

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS: John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray, William Bross, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. [illegible] Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1861.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. We have only time and space this morning to say that the Message of Gov. Yates is a document of rare ability, of great interest—creditable alike to its author, to the party whose suffrages elevated him to his distinguished position, and to the State whose Chief Magistrate he is. We trust no reader of the TRIBUNE will fail to give it a thorough perusal.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD. Knowing the great anxiety of men of all parties to read the speech of Senator Seward, delivered on Saturday last, we publish it entire this morning. Our copy came to hand too late last evening to permit even a hasty glance at its contents, and we are compelled therefore to send it out without comment.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. No one could have witnessed the generous and almost ravenous enthusiasm with which the Stars and Stripes were greeted at the immense Union meeting at Metropolitan Hall last evening, without believing that the men of Chicago are ready to follow their nation's flag in the most trying scenes that ever beset the pathway of a high and righteous patriotism. It was tumultuous and prolonged, rising and swelling like the waves in stormy weather. It betokened a determination on the part of the people to cast in their lot for the Union and the Constitution, *at all hazards, and to the last extremity*, with the spirit of 1776 rekindled in the breasts of worthy children of the first American Revolution.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Inaugural Message of RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois. [Telegraphed exclusively for the Tribune.] [illegible]